PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 53,531—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th July	CALEDONIA...	7558	.....	.....
15th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd ,,	ARCADIA.....	6803	.....	.....
29th ,,	ORIENTAL.....	5281	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR..	6294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA.....	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6004	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PERMITS cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6 630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	6,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,6 5	Verron	19th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

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The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th July, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on TUESDAY 11th July, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

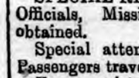
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 6th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 5th July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND, C.	Matcovich.....	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich.....	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 650

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	6,393	27th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 42s extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 950.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	10th	July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3003	16th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3393	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3503	30th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,, 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners..	,, 1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... ,, 1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... ,, 1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,, 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,, 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

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MONGINI BROTHERS.

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In the whole of India who has received
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MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical-vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co, Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
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FOR JULY, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the BOMBAY GAZETTE [redacted] low Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,, ...	52 8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,, ...	40 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,, ...	20 8
Plain ,, ,, ,, ...	17 0
New Art ,, ,, ,, ...	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
,, Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
,, Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver ,, ,, ...	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
,, ,, 4 ,, Lighter	21 0
,, ,, 9 ,, ,, ...	80 0
,, completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
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2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210 0

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 12	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 8	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 8	43 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 8	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 13	5 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 18	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-13.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System of Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
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OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs. As.
WATER PROOFS..... Ready made or to Measure	22 8 to 35 0
Silk Umbrellas .....Rs. 8-8	10 8

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Flannel—Well Shrunk	30 0
Angola	35 0
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CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

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SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTING SUB-JUDGE'S COURT at Chalisgaon, Khandesh District and will be received at Dhulia by the undersigned up to NOON on 24th July, 1905.

2. Tender forms can be had from undersigned's Office, (Dhulia) on payment of Rs. 2 and contract papers seen.

3. Probable value of the work Rs. 20,000.

HUGH WRAY,
Executive Engineer,
Khandesh District.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1905, for works in the construction of PERMANENT QUARTERS for Tardeo Flat Beggaris at Arthur Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 5th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN NATHANIEL CLEVELAND BEYTS DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of JOHN NATHANIEL CLEVELAND BEYTS, a Purser, (Retired) of His Majesty's Indian Navy, deceased, late of 5 Percy Place, Bath in the County of Somerset, England, who died at 5, Percy Place, Bath aforesaid on or about the 28th day of November, 1904 and letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of the said deceased were on the 28th day of June, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to James Begbie Esqr. the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay and the duly constituted attorney of JANE CLEMENTINE BOWLEY, the surviving Executrix, named in the Will of the said deceased (for her use and benefit and limited until she shall come in and obtain Probate of the said Will granted to her from the said High Court) having effect throughout the Province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office No. 20 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and particulars of the claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator. —Dated this 1st day of July, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's attorneys.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., is anxious that no applications for advice should be posted to him from India between 15th July and 15th August next, except as to any cases regarding which delay would be prejudicial. Urgent business will however, be attended to as usual. 42 Leinster Gardens London W.

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Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	8
Self-Help, by Dr. Samuel Smiles	4	0
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Railway Thieves	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
Buckle's Register of Investments Account Book	0	8
Buckle's Household Account Book.	1	0
The Conversion, of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Taj Mahal, by T. Archibald Brooks	0	4
From Grave to Gay, by Chesney Cook	0	4
Vegetarian vs. Meat Diet, by D. D. Jussawalla	0	4

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CURES Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Back, Soreness, Stiffness, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Hands, Pains in the Feet and all bodily aches and pains. It acts like a charm. It conquers pain after all other treatment has failed. It will surpass other liniments, embrocations or oil.

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ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THE BATTLE OF PORT ARTHUR

Is not to be compared with the Great Fight that Humanity is waging against Disease.

Vitality lost through youthful indiscretion, old age and long residence in tropical climates is restored permanently, while youthful vigour is imparted to the wasted constitution by our Curative treatment.

The most Rational, Scientific and up-to-date treatment can be obtained only from Macdonald, Joseph and Co. Specialists in Nervous diseases. One of the greatest errors that people fall into is to believe that a single remedy can be prepared to cure all diseases brought on by a variety of causes and varying also according to individual constitution. Is such a thing possible? We ask. Certainly not. This fact is recognised by all medical men who very properly veto patent medicines. Our chief objects are to aid the suffering and place the fruits of our skill and experience at their disposal with as little cost to them as possible.

Our Board of Specialists is composed of men of wide fame in their profession and when they undertake a case they guarantee a cure, no matter how far advanced the disease may be.

Every case is treated with the strictest confidence.

A WORD TO SUFFERERS.

Do not despair even if your case has been pronounced as hopeless by your Medical Attendant. But apply without delay for a copy of our Confidential Consultation Sheet, and we guarantee to cure you if you faithfully carry out our instructions.

Can be had only from—

MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,

Surgeons and Specialists in Nervous Diseases.

153, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

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Dr. Jno. Hutchinson, M. D.
Dr. A. J. Joseph, D.Sc., M. D.
Dr. W. S. Copland, Ph.D., F. R. C. S.
Dr. Valentine Motto, late Professor of Surgical Anatomy, New York.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Remedy for all FEVERS.

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(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
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The SUPERINTENDENT,
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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,395
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,360
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,389
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£15, to is
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£75 10
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	al	Nil	2.5
Bombay; United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs4	650
Central India	1,500	500	500	R 60	1,890
Chica Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	885
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	520
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	830
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs25	730
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs11	840
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs15	420
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	385
Framjee Eadji	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	935
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	610
Howard and Pudeugh	1,500	500	500	Nil	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	925 x 1
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	110
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	780
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	650
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	650
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	813	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	840
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	710
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	550
Leopold	3,000	100	100	Nil	102
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 110	2,025
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	2,705
Muraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2 3.5
New Great Western	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	732	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	880
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	930
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	880
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	910
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,960
Soonderdas Southern Maharatta	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Sun Mills, Ld.	2,380	250	250	7½	210
Standard Mills Co.	2,200	250	250	Nil	220
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 40	870
Sassoon and Allinco	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs37	1,420
Union Mills Ld.	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs37	570
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Ochi wo	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	640
	2,300	500	500	30	690

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Aktar	300	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrichee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	290
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	110
Broach Girls	300	200	200	dvd Rs10	210
Press Co., Ld.	600	500	500	dvd Rs12	175
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs150	200
East India	250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 5	60
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs40	690
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs25	510
Harvey, and Sabapathy Hingoll Press Co. Ld.	150	00	500	dvd Rs40	600
Khanganm	250	450	450	dvd Rs50	100
Mercantile	1,000	135	135	dvd Rs20	380
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs45	41
Munnar Ld.	1,000	250	1	dvd Rs22½	677 1-2
New Horse	1,250	400	500	dvd Rs30	275
New Indian	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs 7	505
Prince of Wales and Punjab Co.	500	500	500	dvd Rs30	147 1/2
Sind	400	250	750	dvd Rs24	460
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	85	783	all	20	2,250
Volkart	650	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs8	44
					191
					1,095

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Cycock Ash	1,1750	100	100	div Rs 12	282
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd 10	35
Eadham Flie	5,00	100	100	12 pr ct	142x'd
Bombay Land Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 130	1,900
Do. New Issue	1,350	625	375	dvd 45	2,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	43
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd 30	190
Delni and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs15	160
Empire of India Life A. Co. Ld.	2,000	500	50	10 pr ct 7	93
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	15
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs16	175
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	220
Karachee Landing	500	200	30	7 1-2	80
Marcks and Co. Ld	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs10	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	6 1-4 pr ct dvd Rs3	1 7
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	DvdRs 3	51
Port Canning Co	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	470
Soundy and Co	1,000	100	100		25
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	560 xd
Tracker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	221
Telephone Co	28,500	25	25	dvdRs27½	21½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	...	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	6,000	500	...	dvd Rs 12	537 1-2
Barsi Valley Ry. Co.	6,000	500	...	dvd Rs 7	430

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th June 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,000	29,000	.....	33,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	206	.....	234
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	1,24,021	7,07,419	3,561	8,31,314
Total for 23 weeks	1,28,551	7,32,419	3,921	8,64,394
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,184	19,380	32	23,546
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	137	.....	167
Total to corresponding date do.	93,290	5,56,778	2,493	6,51,561
Increase for the week				Rs. 9,454
Do. to date				" 2,12,833

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 4.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 3/8	=	— 1/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/4	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1/16	=	do
2 months hence	26 15/16	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York		=	

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14	=	— 1/2
Berlin	20·47 1/2	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand		=	

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 3/4 per cent	=	— 1/8
3 " " Trade	2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	1 1/4 per cent	=	— 1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £300,000
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras, Rs. 1,10,000 at 1s 4 1-16d

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 4 1/2 J J sellers, steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1/4 A S, done

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed strong, East Indian quiet, Manchester strong. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 5·80 plus 57, Egyptian F G I Brown 7 7-8 plus 3-8, Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. Futures closed strong.

July-Aug. 5·84 +·67	Aug.-Sept. 5·81 +·67	Sep.-Oct. 5·74 +·67
Oct.-Nov. 5·83 +·66	Nov.-Dec 5·83 +·66	Dec.-Jan. 5·83 +·66
Jan.-Feb. 5·83 +·.6	Feb.-Mar 5·83 +·.5	Mar.-Apl 5·83 +·64

American markets closed for Independance Day. In Liverpool East Indian quotations are raised.

Broach	1/4d
Bhowaugger	1/2d
Oomras	1/3d
Bengals	1/16d
Bihars	unchanged
Khandeish	do

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 4th July 1905 :—

Cotton	4,563 bales.
Wheat	19,319 owts.
Linseed	5,895 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	304 do
Gingellyseed	2 do
Poppyseed	2,115 do
Groundnuts	287 do
Castorseed	251 do
Rice	886 do
Myrabollams	131 do
Cottonseed	2,918 do
Mowrasced	1,793 do
Grain	1,047 do
Joowar	4,073 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold coin Rs. 300,000.
per s s Bengal from Freemantle.

BOMBAY, JULY 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-4.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5 32d.
Do. 0 do. do. ... 1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 169 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 136
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 137
Shanghai 30 do. ... 192 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 98'9
1st Settlement 1st August ... 98'6
Money Market, Tone easy.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 14th April 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th April 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th June 5 do.
SEEDS.
LINSEED.—Tone steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	7 3 0
Forward September Sut ab...	7 8 0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 15 0
Yellow Gujarat, Ready ...	7 0 0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready buyers	7 9 0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	31 0 0

WHEAT—Tone quiet,

Delhi White ready	4 11 0
Pissy White S520	4 11 0
Kuttee Red	29 12 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone—, strong
Estimated sales ... 8,000
Imports ... 5,000

July.-Aug. 5·96 +·12	Aug.-Sept. 5·96 +·12	Sept.-Oct. 5·96 +·14
Oct.-Nov. 5·95 +·12	Nov-Dec. 5·95 +·12	Dec-Jan. 5·95 +·12
Jan-Feb. 5·95 +·12	Feb March. 5·95 +·12	Mch.-Apl. 5·95 +·13

COTTON.—The local market Continues strong and a fairly large business is again reported at Colaba to-day, with mills and exporters buying. The "Sutta" quotations are about Rs. 4 to 5 higher their last evening.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. term)	...	...	183 173 ...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	..	...	199 189 ...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	...	197 188 ...
Oomrawutte (descriptions)	M.-G.	...	204 195 ...
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	... ... 195 189
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	... ... 197 191
Khundwa (M. G.)	...	...	... ... 199 192
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)			200 193 ..
Karanja do.	(M.-G.)		
Akola do.	(M.-G.)		
Comra, good staple (M.-G ...)			... ...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		...	203 200 ...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)		...	210 208 ...
Broach (M.-G.) ...		...	236 230 ...
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...		...	209 201 ...
Do (H.-G.) ...		...	205 197 189 F.G.F.
Dharwar (S.-G)...	...	...	... ... 234 228
Westerns ...	...	...	... ... 210 204

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	strong	
Sarats	quiet	
Good Bhownugger	4 21/32	
The Manchester Market has been	strong	
2 1/2 per cent Consols	91 3/8	
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/4	
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/4	
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 3/4	
Bar silver	27 1/16	

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th June, 1905, as compared with the statement of 13th June, 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 13. Rs. a. p.	June 27. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,32,00,000 0 0	1,32,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,04,57,986 2 0	2,17,12,821 3 7
Other Deposits, &c.	10,67,92,060 5 3	10,67,5 ,277 14 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,21,287 0 4	18,44,589 7 [illegible]
Sundries	34,36,520 13 7	34,00,9 4 14 2
Rs.	16,46,07,951 5 2	16,69,09,773 4 9
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,26,75,073 1 11	1,25,03,8 8 1 11
Other authorised Investments	69,33,122 9 8	68,80,845 1 8
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,36,67,770 13 0	3,44 03,859 8 1
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,04,63,027 3 1	1,98 35,974 11 10
Bills discounted &c	3,54,13,415 19 10	3,48 99,991 7 7
Balances with other Banks	10,34,782 14 7	11,83,671 0 8
Bullions		
Dead Stock	13,60,980 14 5	13,61,110 12 6
Stamps	13,048 5 0	14,570 10 1
Sundries	112,50,679 6 6	12,81,092 0 8
	11,33,05,8 2 13 0	11,38,63,124 7 0
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,71,24,103 8 0	2,82,76,981 15 2
Do. at Branches	2,41,78,047 13 14	2,59,63,81 14 7
Rs.	16,46,07,951 5 2	16,69,03,773 4 9

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 7,01,056	Decrease
Do. at Branches	19,5 901	Increase
Other Deposits	40,783	Decrease
Post Bills	10,25,701	Increase

ASSETS.

	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	2 35,377	Decrease
Loans	7,39,084	Increase
Accounts of Credit	5,05 033	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	7,13,423	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	11,5 ,731	Increase
Cash at Branches	17 857.6	Increase

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bema, 1,199 tons, Captain W J de N Guy, will sail to-day for Marmugoa, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3127 tons, Captain G E Pickering will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gorjistan, 2909 tons, Captain K Saunders, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr. Gardiner, as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 910 tons, Captain M G Williams, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Vauxhall, Bridge, Captain A W Robinson, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Akyab 17th June via Colombo, brought a cargo of rice and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Patiala, 1923 tons, Captain H J Willsher, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, Lieut Quick and 14 others as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.
H M S Bedbreast.. Lt Comdr H C Somerville ..Royal Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge Comdr Hewett ..... Crine..R I M
R I M S Lawrence A J Marshall.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator Com r H M Heming...Survey Steamer
R I M S Elphinston..Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Comet .. Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Sindhana	2071	Robinson			M M & Co
Itria	3420	Tice			M Nackenzie & Co
Augustus	3071	Bookholt			Bombay Co
Perlin	2223	Cocks			P & Co
Tonawanda	2182	Brown			Standard Oil & Co
Aynthia	674	Curtis			F F Campbell & Co
Grantly Hall	2585	Jones			K N & Co
Vein	726	Olsen			P D & Co
Burnfield	2014				Bombay Co
Nuddea	1944				Dewing & Co
Nabia	3251	Tait			W & A Graham & Co
Beni	1899	Guy			Slaw Wallace & Co
Itola	3402	Hartley			M M & Co
Milan Iggs	2150		Dunnekley		Cory Bros
Ras Bora	2500		Morris		T M & Co
Jumna	1940	Fenwick			M M & Co
Stephanotis	2584	Horne			W & A Graham & Co
Kadir	1721	Roberts			W & A Graham & Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2173	Robinson			W & A Graham & Co
R Rubatino					F R S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine			Liverpool	5-7	F Mur r & Co
B	Clan Lindsay	2492		Antwerp	7-7	P M & Co
D&E	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull via Karachi	7-7	F M & Co
F	Gorjistan	2910	Saunders	Karachi	7-7	J M & Co
G	Ahmedi	1849	Crooks	R Spain	10-7	B & P S N C
H	Patiala			Liverpool	7-7	M M & Co
K	Amaryllis	2581	Rasb	Amsterdam	8-7	J Winto & Co
N	York Castle	3166	Cowie	Baltimore	13-7	R A Willis
O	Hundesath	1346	Te o	Zanzibar	6-7	A Strandee
P	Bascombe	2433	Wilson	Antwerp	11-7	J M'tosh
Q	Wharfedale	1851	Newton	Antwerp	7-7	M M & Co
						R A Willis
	P. D. H. W.					
	Puri	613	Ahamed	Jaffna	5-7	Shpl & Co
	M. D. D. P. D.					
	Safari	1432	Ulrich	Aden	10-7	C Dickshaw & Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bahamia	2000	Hesp	Lpool ...15-7 W & A Graham & Co
4	Lama	918	Williams	Bareh ... 6-7 M M & Co
5	Pengal	2751	Phillips	China ...23-7 P & O Co
6	Hayraise	3549	Costan	Kirk ...27 J M & Co
7	Larndale	2515	Gray	15-7 M M & Co
9	Malta	2900	Picton	China...11-7 P & O Co
10&11	Lowenburg	3301	Lunde	Kobi ...6-7 Glade & Co
12	Caledonia	1529	Tocque	Lon'on ...8-7 P & Co
15	Medusa	2273		Bamber...Bu reh...7 M M & Co
16	Linga	913	Rickford	K'chi...7-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	R Rubattino s	Saporito	Genoa &c
	H M S Lapwing	Barker	Muscat, July 1

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	City of Vienna	Morrison	Liverpool via K'chi
	Ulsa	Livingstone	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dido, Pickering, for Hull via Karachi
" Bema, Guy, for Marmugoa
" Gorjistar, Saunders, for Karachi
" Lama, Williams, for Persian Gulf
" Patiala, Willsher, for Zanzibar, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, passed Lisbon, on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 31st June.

SINGAPORE, July 5.

The P and O steamer Mazagon, arrived here at daylight to-day.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay yesterday, via Lamu and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—1008 cwt oil cake The New Mofussil Company ; 35 0 cwt oil cake M Somji ; 45 bales wool H K M Jaitha ; 50 bales rags The Bombay General Trading Co ; 1009 cwt myrobollams Lakhmidas and Co ; 1003 cwts rapeseed 1900 cwt murwaseed 200 cwt turmeric 1190 cwts oil cakes Barue and Krause

Clan Alpine s—57 bales wool David Sassoon and Co

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2 bls 8 corpses and dr.p.ry G P Stavrides and Co ; 18 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co ; 6 bales carpets Gridlay Groom and Co ; 500 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros ; 513-1 cwt cardamoms D B Khan and Co ; 6 cases cotton prints Ardeshir and Bramjee 3 bls silk cotton F Fisher and Co ; 1 bale skins R M Kooka ; 85 cwt cassia lignum and 73 cwt ginger G Sonial 100 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 1 case carpets C Parpia ; 3 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 6 cases Gaeja S Bhimjee

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—4 bundles carpets G P Stavrides and Co ; 11 cases brassware cotton prints and furniture Ardeshir and Byramjee

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—1200 cwt gingellyseed D Nanjee and Co ; 2200 cwt wheat Ralli Bros

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Amaryllis s—19031 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR GLASGOW.

Bohemia s—21003 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Clan Alpine s—3 Obales cotton L P Campbell and Co

FOR HULL.

Langdale s—320 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Lindsay s—263 bales cotton Ralli Bros
Marraise s—400 cwt mustardseed Valiant Bros

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, July 6 1905.

There will be practice at Tent Pegging on the "Chowpatty Sands" to morrow, Friday the 7th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay July 6, 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifles Range at Head Quarters is available for practice daily, except Sundays until further orders Hours for practice will be as follows—From 1 30 to 3 p m and 7-30 to 9 p m.

2 Extract from India Army Orders No 328 dated 22nd May 1905 is published for information :—

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern of Khaki drill frock for British troops in which a rolled collar has been adopted and a pleat down the back.

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their Khaki Coats to Head Quarters as soon as possible for alterations.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats

3 Extract from District Orders dated 5th July is published for information :—No 95—Furlough and Leave—Officers.

The undermentioned Officer is granted a six leave out of India from the 25th June to the 25th October 1905:—

Surgeon Lieut William Wilkie Deas, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HEWSON—June 21, at Agra, James Freeman, Lieutenant, Ordnance Department (Retired), aged 54 years.
HECQUET—June 28 at the Presidency General Hospital, Agnes Mary, the dearly beloved infant daughter of Agnes and William Hecquet, 10 weeks.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by

WHEREVER YOU ARE on the Hills or Plains, take good advice and

WARE COTTON CLOTHS, for they are apt to give you chills, which can be guarded against if you

WEAR WOOLLEN MATERIALS which you are sure have been made of pure wool, without admixture of cotton or other non-absorbent.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.

are manufacturers of PURE WOOL FABRICS only and guarantee the purity of their goods.

Their Principal Manufactures are :—

FLANNELS—Suiting Tennis and Shirting.

WORSTEDS—Striped and Coloured. Just the thing for Suits and Ladies Costumes.

TUSSAH SERGE—Delightfully cool for the hot weather.

BROADCLOTHS	PUTTIES
SERGES	SOCKS
PUTTOOS	JERSEYS
HOMESPUNS	LOHIS
TWEEDS	BLANKETS

Send for Samples to The MANAGER,

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.

9-11, MEDOWS STREET BOMBAY

JUST PUBLISHED THE POPULAR

VAMPING TUTOR FOR THE BANJO

An Instruction Book Illustrating by a Novel System of Diagrams and many examples the whole Art of effectively playing accompaniments in all Keys, by its aid any one may be shown how to Vamp on his Banjo even when there is no previous knowledge either of Music or of that instrument.

PRICE 1 RUPEE.

S. ROSE & Co. have the finest selection of BANJOES in India, by Commerer, Essex Dallas, Temlett, Riley-Baker, etc., etc.

BANJO MUSIC and FITTINGS, The largest, best, and cheapest stock in India.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

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EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

WOLSELEY MOTOR CAR

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FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY.

RECEIVED 1ST GOLD MEDAL

IN BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

AGENTS :

K. & S. CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,

TARDEO, BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of motor repairs done by our experienced European Mechanics.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904

ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,730

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875

ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Chief Agents, Madras.

ALL

THAT expert knowledge and long experience of the manufacture of Cigars could suggest, has been done to make our CATAMARAN Brand the best at the price, procurable.

Never before has a Cigar with so many points of excellence been offered to the public at anything approaching the low price quoted for this brand.

Introduced a few months ago, it immediately captured the public taste and the ever-increasing demand from all parts of the world, is a convincing proof of the high position it holds in public favour.

Obtainable from Respectable Dealers everywhere.

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KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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LONDON : HENRY S. KING & CO.

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MAY BLOSSOM.

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MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

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Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street Fort ; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL

PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS, MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905.

THE BATTLE OF TSUSHIMA.

MANY accounts and columns of comments on but fragments of information have been written concerning the naval battle off Tsushima. Yet it is only now from the mail papers and the journals which reach us from Japan that it is possible to compile anything like a consecutive story of the action which may be accepted as reliable. No detailed official report has been issued, but what we have are the narratives of Russian and Japanese officers who took part in the affair. As to the attack and the progress of the engagement there is remarkably little variation in Russian and Japanese accounts. As to the explanation of the result there is more. One fact, however, is clear and shows how audaciously some writers drew upon their imagination in preparing for their readers sensational descriptions of what might have taken place ; the fact is that the battle presented absolutely no novel feature. The Russians fought with valour, but were outclassed at every point. Their shooting was incomparably inferior to that of the Japanese, and the Japanese projectiles proved much more effective than those of the Russians. The Japanese torpedo practice was also a notable feature of the action. The heavy seas which prevailed were also in favour of the victors who had constantly practised in rough weather and fought with coolness and deliberation. The Russian battleships were at a disadvantage, even if in other points they had been equal to their opponents, owing to their faulty construction. Four of them turned turtle. They were all by the way of Russian build, having been constructed in the Admiralty yards at St. Petersburg. So defective were they, their officers had already reported them to be unseaworthy and unmanageable. After coaling with the ordinary quantity of fuel they sunk between two and three feet more than the estimated draught, which owing to the slight metacentric height rendered navigation in a seaway dangerous, necessitating minute precautions to avoid capsizing. Then again, as every door and port leaked the ships were flooded or swamped and furthermore with the same number of revolutions of propeller and wheel, the four sister ships were thrown out of their course to the extent of their cables' lengths.

According to an officer of one of the Russian ships interned at Manila, although the two fleets were in full view of one another from early in the morning until one o'clock at noon, the Russian ships were not even cleared for action, nor were the gun-crews at their posts. And when they did prepare, the cruisers only manned their port batteries and the battleships their starboard batteries, no attempt being made to make ready the batteries on the other side of the ships. They were utterly unprepared for the attack which was made on them. The Japanese torpedo-boats, in two lines encircled the Russian ships. The Japanese battleships followed, while the torpedoers cut in through the Russian lines and among the hospital ships and the transports. The "Russ" is responsible for the statement that the Russian officers, notwithstanding the months of drill at sea, were incompetent. It says they lost their heads during the action and ultimately held back the men while they themselves escaped to the boats. It is also stated that the men were treated throughout the voyage like beasts, and general mismanagement was most conspicuous. The Commander of a Russian cruiser declares that the fire of the Japanese was very accurate. "They literally rained shells on our ships, concentrating their fire in the first instance on the Admiral's flagship in the van and employing both torpedoes and shells. Their fire destroyed all the deck fittings and caused a series of fires. Then began the thunder of the heavy guns." The story told by this officer proves how correct was the estimate of the efficiency of the battleships. It does not appear that they were much damaged, but one shot on the waterline would serve to overthrow the stability of the ships, and in the case of the Oslyabya the officer quoted says that two shells sufficed to make her turn turtle. Admiral Enquist, who "thought the battle was over" and fled south, will give the Japanese no credit for superior gunnery or seamanship. One of his officers declares that the Japanese shot wildly and mishandled their ships, which repeatedly came into collision ; moreover, they would never have won but for the help of submarines. This statement, however can be dismissed at once, for it is conclusively shown that the heavy seas prohibited the employment of submarines or of mines.

The wisdom of Admiral Togo's decision to lie in wait for Admiral Rozhdestvensky in the Tsushima passage was made manifest. He argued that no commander would attempt to take a large squadron through the northern strait in the season of fogs and at a great distance from all neutral ports of refuge for damaged ships. He kept his ships carefully concealed for the purpose of promoting the belief among the Russians that the Tsushima Straits were weakly guarded and drawing them through the eastern channel, he sent out a number of second-class ships, which though slow, carried guns sufficiently heavy to prevent the enemy from closing in. Fog helped to preserve these vessels, which, we are told, Togo was not unwilling to sacrifice on the altar of his main purpose. The Russian, until in the vicinity of Tsushima, kept his auxiliary cruisers in front, but immediately before entering the channel recalled them, after which the lead was taken by two battleships. The Russians formed two columns, line ahead. But almost immediately Togo's squadron was on one side of them and Kamimura's on the other. The Russians opened fire at twelve thousand metres, but it was wholly ineffectual. The Japanese reserved their fire until within 7,500 metres, when the battle became general The Russians perpetually essayed to force their way northward, but the Japanese steaming at a higher speed constantly headed them back, so that the Russian course described a loop. Their ships were so tossed about and rolled so greatly that the Japanese were able to take advantage of their exposed vital parts and to hit them below water-mark. The Russians might have done the same, but inferior marksmanship told against them. The most important part of Admiral Togo's plan remained to be accomplished at dusk when the sea had become smoother. He then let loose upon the enemy sixteen squadrons of torpedo boats which did not commence operations until within three hundred metres of their quarry. By that time the Russians were demoralised and did not fire a single shot in defence.

LORD ROBERTS AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

LORD ROBERTS' appeal to Englishmen on the subject of encouraging rifle shooting as a national pursuit is but a reminder of what was proposed at the latter end of the Boer War, but his proposition that there should be established a system of obligatory physical training is something new and a thing which, apart from its cost, which he estimates at £100,000, must give us pause. There can be no doubt that, however much we learned from that war, in practice we have gained little, and it is equally seen that the present is not the time for a policy of laissez faire in matters which belong to our system of national defence. Ready as every Briton was to defend his country and great as was the sacrifice of those who actually went out to the scene of hostilities, there was one great and grievous fault to be found—the average Volunteer in South Africa could not shoot. A war should be the means of strengthening the defence system by exposing its weak spots, but Lord Roberts complains that England "seems to have learnt but little from the lessons of the war, and to be content to allow the nation to sink back into its old state of unpreparedness and inefficiency, unmindful of the unnecessary sacrifices of life and money which such unpreparedness and inefficiency may again entail and to even a greater extent than was the case in South Africa." We do not think that this has been too strongly worded. When the war was nearing its close, everyone in England was discussing the formation and working of rifle clubs. But in the words of the "Spanish Student" there was very little meat and too much table cloth. Lord Roberts now prepares an amalgamation of the National Rifle Association with the series of Miniature Rifle Clubs so that rifle shooting may become a national sport as much as was archery with our forefathers. Sir A. Conan Doyle taking up the theme proposes a kind of progressive training and suggests that local authorities should be ordered to make ranges and to levy rates for their building and upkeep and presumably for the provision annually of two hundred rounds of ammunition for every applicant. There is every reason to suppose that such a scheme would meet with opposition from several political parties, but there is another point viewed by Sir Conan Doyle which is of great importance. What, he asks, is the use of the most perfect machinery, if the individual has no time to use it ? His answer is that Sunday shooting would have to be permitted out of church hours, and as is pointed out in the same letter, Sunday shooting is permitted in Catholic and in Calvinistic countries, being, if anything, more characteristic of the latter so that it resolves itself not so much into a religious question as a matter of local custom,

Excellent as such suggestions are, it is to be feared that little good will accure if the carrying out of the work is to be entrusted to local bodies.. The petty jealousies of these are well known and politics are so often the working force in non-political matters that there would be as much chance of a general adoption of the scheme as there has been of the Free Libraries Act. At the same time England cannot afford to allow her sons to remain incompetent as marksmen. The Volunteer force, hampered as it has been by the introduction of unpopular and unnecessary regulations, has done much towards the popularisation of rifle shooting, and a Commission might well be appointed to consider the encouragement of rifle shooting under the wing of, but distinct from, the Volunteer service. By this means existing equipment would be available, it would in many cases be unnecessary to procure buildings for headquarters, and there would be an incentive to proceed from the rifle club to the Volunteer service. This body has already found out that the good marksman at the Morris tube range is well on the road to be a good shot at the full range. The Morris tube range is exceedingly cheap so that the expense of upkeep would be slight, and the transference from the short to the full range would, under proper care, soon be considered as much an honour as the raising of a player from the second to the first eleven in cricket or football, The question remains, and it is a grave one, under whose care is the control of such a scheme to be placed ? We can only suggest that a Commission should enquire into the matter and it would be for it to work out details, but it should be borne clearly in mind that the control of the War Office would be as disastrous as that of the local authorities. The control of the moving power must be vested in those who are unfettered by the unpopularity of the War Department and who are ready to recognise that much must be left to the discretion of local officials. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that Lord Roberts' appeal may prove something more than a topic for conversation, to die away as quickly and quietly as was the case before when Civilian Rifle Clubs were introduced to the public notice.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

THE critics who expressed the opinion, early in May, that the Australian team would turn out to be as strong as the best of its predecessors have, we fear, been very much out in their calculations, for probably no team has fared so disastrously in the test matches as the present one. Beaten severely in the first match, and probably only saved from an equally severe defeat by the weather in the second match, the third match, some interesting details of which will be found under Reuter's telegrams to-day, seems to be going altogether against the Colonials. As the result of two days' play, England holds a strong lead, being 275 runs on and having eight wickets in hand. The chief features of the match so far have been the success of the Hon. F. S. Jackson, Hayward, and Tyldesley with the bat for England, and the first named, like A. C. MacLaren, has had the distinction of making a century. Armstrong and Duff appear to have been the only Australian batsmen who could do much with the bowling in the first innings, and between them they were responsible for 114 out of the total of 195. The Colonials, of course, have a chance of putting a better complexion on things in the fourth innings of the match, but their chance of coming out of the struggle successfully is extremely remote. They will probably be faced with the heavy task of getting something like 450 runs to win, an effort which should prove much beyond their powers. One thing is certain from the form shown by the Australians in the first three test matches, and that is, the "ashes" are unlikely to be disturbed from their present resting place.

THE Viceroy and Lady Curzon attended the ball given by Lord Kitchener at Simla on Monday.

H. M. S. LAPWING, Lt.-Commander A. B. Barker, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Muscat which port she left on the 1st instant.

THERE is now not a single district in the United Provinces reporting as much as 20 plague deaths a week, and only seven districts record double figures.

AMONG the public improvements sanctioned in Simla is the widenig of Combermere Bridge. A new iron structure is to be put up in the autumn. This will facilitate traffic along the Mall at its narrowed section.

THE conference at Simla of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding has come to an end, and the various officers concerned are now on their way back to their Commands. Lord Kitchener took a prominent part in the deliberations and various important matters relating to organisation were discussed. Some of the conclusions arrived at may hereafter become apparent in Army Orders.

WITH effect from the 1st instant the maximum amount for which a single Money Order may be drawn in India on any of the possessions and protectorates named below will be raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600 : Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hongkong (including Japan, Korea, Formosa, and British and Japanese Postal Agencies in China) British, East Africa Protectorate (including Uganda), German, East Africa Protectorate, the Somaliland Protectorate, Seychelles, Sarawak, Zanzibar, and Portuguese India. With effect from the same date the maximum amount for which a single telegraphic Money Order may be drawn in India on Ceylon will be raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600. The amount of such Money Order may not include any sum less than one rupee, and, if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, a telegraphic Money Order may not be for any sum, which is not a multiple of Rs. 10.

PROFESSOR OMORI, the Japanese Seismologist, has finished his observation in Kulu, and now returns to Kangra, proceeding thence to Mussoorie and the Doon. He says that Northern India is safe from any grand convulsion for the next 200 years, although earth tremors will continue for some time yet, and one of these minor shocks may prove more violent than usual. The next big earthquake may be looked for towards Persia.

AN Australian correspondent, writes to the "British Weekly" that women have greatly distinguished themselves this year at Melbourne University. The degree of B.A. was conferred on nine girl graduates. The final honours scholarship in Classics was awarded to Miss Annie R. Rentoul, elder daughter of Professor Rentoul, D.D. Miss Rentoul's University course has been very brilliant. She has been head of the first class in Classics and Comparative Philology each year.

SOME very characteristic anecdotes of Mr. F. W. Walker, who is resigning the Headmastership of St. Paul's School, London, are told in the "Manchester Guardian" of the time when he was High Master of the Manchester Grammar School. The late Mr. Charles H. Rickards, then chairman of the Board of Governors, who once said that he valued his connexion with the Manchester Grammar School largely because it had been the means of introducing him to Mr. Walker, used to tell how he was once visiting at a house in Mr. Walker's company. As they stood in the hall, a little trained dog ran out and commenced to go through its little series of tricks unasked. "An excellent example," observed Mr. Walker gravely, "of the evil effects of over-education on a naturally weak intellect."

IN an article on the Public School Boy in the "Manchester Guardian" the author of "Collections and Recollections" asks, "Do different public schools produce different types of character ?" and says the answer is best given in apologues from Oxford : A lady arriving late at a college concert, and finding no vacant chair, was met by three stewards, reared respectively at Eton, Winchester, and Rugby (or, as some editions read, Harrow). The Eton man made a thousand apologies, could not conceive how such a mishap had occurred, implored her to wait a moment and was quite sure that there would be a vacant seat directly. The Wykehamist said never a word but went out and fetched a chair. The Rugbeian (or Harrovian) sat down on the chair which the Wykehamist had fetched.

"TRUTH" gives a sample of American humour received the other day by a London firm : Our cashier fell unconscious at his desk the other morning. Up to this time, 4·0 p.m, we have been unable to get a word out of him except your name. May we say to him, with a view to his immediate recovery, that we have your cheque. as we think that is what is on his mind ? But surely this is hardly up to the. American standard ? For a retort is so absurdly simple. As, for instance : We sincerely regret to hear of the serious illness of your cashier. It is, indeed, considerate of you to consult us before making any communication to him ; but you have our full authority for saying to him that you have our cheque. It is true that this would not be entirely accurate, but in a case of this kind this will doubtless be at one in the balance, compared with the welfare of your cashier. May we suggest that if you have scruples you should post us a receipted account and tell your cashier that the account is settled ? We dare venture to think that this soft answer, if it did not turn away wrath, would at all events leave the laugh on this side of the water.

TWELVE-HUNDRED YEARS IN TABLEAU.

THE inhabitants of the ancient town of Sherborne which celebrated its twelve-hundredth year with a historical pageant, may have regarded this movement on their part as one of the greatest happenings since Ealdhelm brought his saintly rule to dispel the last glimmerings of Paganism. Feeling that their town, picturesque, reposeful, dignified, has slipped into undeserved obscurity. It is something to be thankful for that they chose a pageant as the means of carrying its fame afield. They might so easily have delegated the duties of trumpeter to a committee of town councillors instead of to a row of silk-clad heralds. They might have recorded the history of their borough in an official guide-book instead of in a folk-play. Their choice is in keeping with the spirit and atmosphere pervading Sherborne. It is a stone town. Its quiet, broad streets and winding causeways radiating from the Abbey tower might have been designed by Bodley and tended by a college gardener. Ivy and creeper flourish, green lawns look like velvet, geranium and rose grow in the profusion of wild flowers. "Folks have plenty of time to tend them," the peasant-townsman tells you, adding that it is a pity their time is not more profitably employed.

Since Sherborne elected to tell its history to the world in a pageant and to invite the world to come and see it, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian" amateur archæology has locally received a wonderful impetus, Most of the townsfolk are authorities on the subject of Angevin times in Dorset. Some appear to have the Monasticon ot their county at their fingers' ends, and will tell you proudly that there were five abbeys in Dorset, but that none of them ever came up to Sherborne, and an elderly innkeeper, who was versed in genealogy to the extent of was heard to say that "Saint Ealdhelm was a Westcountry man right through ; his mother was a Bath woman." The Pageant has done something more than teach odd facts of history. The sense of a common heritage has made itself felt through all classes. The stranger to the town would read one fact of its inner life on the surface of its very stones. He would say on sight that round this Abbey were clustered groups of clerical families around the school which carries on the traditions of the Abbey teachings in the ancient scriptorium of the monks, and, which plays its squash racquets in their ambulatory there are group of preceptors and their wives, that there is a county groups, a professional group, and a burgess group, to say nothing of the groups of lower degree, and that there is bitter and sharp division between them all. They have sunk it for once, save in the sense of healthy emulation in the Pageant. County and town, Church and Nonconformist, lawyer and shopkeeper have for once met on common ground. They can never be quite so divided again, and this is no mean achievement.

When Sherborne first decided to celebrate its twelve-hundred years of history by telling its tale in character amid the ruined courts of its castle its views were modest. Its ideas ran in cloth and serge, with a few hired properties and not more than about a hundred performers. But local rivalries made sport of the idea. From the beginning there was no question of clique, but there was such a large field to draw from—twelve centuries to cover, the history of a town, an abbey, a school, and a castle to epitomise—that the modest scheme extended itself unbidden. It was not to cost more money, so all the performers were called upon to make their own clothes. Thereupon the performers began vying with one another for splendour of attire. They set the silk mills of Sherborne to weave them wonderful stuffs, and, while keeping to a set design let their imaginations play forence in colour schemes and draperies. All the while there was room for the costumes of the simplest, and, as the idea grew more of the townsfolk and countryside joined in, till at the last there were eight hundred performers. Their efforts were handed over to the direction of Mr. Louis Parker, who was for twenty years a master at Sherborne School. He chose his stage managers from among the people themselves, gave them an idea of the scenes that were wanted, and left them to work out many things by themselves. The whole talent employed was thus local and amateur—there was not a paid performer in the eight hundred, and all were animated by a pious patriotism for their town, their church, and their school. They gave up to the Pageant much hard work, time, and pocket-money, but a spectator would have admitted that they had great return. Mr. Parker began to take them in hand in real earnest a month before, and was able to rehearse them in the intervals between the bad weather, with such effect that their performance passed without a single hitch. They had by this method evolved the greatest pageant of modern times. Those of Glastonbury in 1897 were purely religious and on quite a small scale. Ahrweiler was only a procession, Altdorf merely played Schiller's Wilhelm Tell out of doors, and Rothenburg played its pageant under cover. None of them could compare with that which Sherborne gave to the world—a pageant, a procession, a folk-play, a series of historical episodes, and an expression of fervid patriotism for their faith and their land.

The stage for this great production was the courtyard of Sherborne Castle, stretching from side to side of a flat-topped hill. It is now grown with grass, and the buildings on two sides are level with the earth. The rough-hewn stone and Norman tracery of the other two, honeycombed with mysterious crumbling doorways and overhung with great trees, formed the background, with the old castle gateway for one entrance and the shrubs of the castle park for another. There was no lack of room for the participators to move, and the heralds, who sounded the opening of the play looked lost upon the great stretch of lawn.

It is the chief merit of Mr. Louis N. Parker's play that it is true to fact. In the twelve episodes into which the pageant is divided the onlooker witnesses the foundation of the bishopric at the town of the clearstream, the beginning of that school which claims King Alfred as its first Royal pupil, the settlement of that monastic home which once sheltered Stephen Harding, and the transference of the See, and thereby of the importance of that thriving West Saxon town, to Sarum. But Holy Church claims only one side of Sherborne's history. The tale of brave Bishop Ealhstan's fight with the Danes is told ; how that he, along with Eanwulf, the leader of the men of Somerset, and Osric, Ealdorman of the Dornsaetas, gained the glorious but bloody victory at Parretmouth. Another scene tells of the burial of King Ethelbald in the church which Ealdhelm had founded, for Sherborne had then become the capital of Wessex. The attendant chorus takes the spectator down the stream of time, he leaves the West Saxon kingdom, with the glories of Alfred and Edgar, and arrives at the England of feudal times, the England of manors, monks, and knights. He sees the Abbot's clerk scolding the peasantry for not bringing in their right portions of produce, and for presenting fowls which are too thin to grace his Lord Abbot's table, and, finally, the age is reached when the farmer-peasants and rich townsfolk are powerful enough to quarrel with the Abbot about their parish church Alhalowes by name. The townspeople had long used Alhalowes to worship in, but it was still necessary for them to take their children for baptism to the font of the Abbey itself, because Alhalowes had not the status of a parish church. The smallness of the doorway through which they had to pass to this font, and no doubt the fees, the monks demanded, led to this quarrel. A further cause of complaint was the action of the Sherborne men in ringing their parish bell for matins at a very early hour, and thus disturbing the morning sleep of the monastery. But, when the town set up a font of its own the anger of the monks was great. Bishop Robert Neville was called in (1436) to arbitrate. He decided against the townsfolk ; they refused to carry out the Bishop's judgement, and the result, in the words of the contemporary historian, was that the monks induced "a stoute Bocher dwelling yn Sherborne" to deface the font in the parish church. The townsman, aided by an Earl of Huntingdon "lying in those quarters," rose in "playne sedition," set fire to the Abbey, and did considerable damage.

(Concluded on page 6.)

REVOLTING RUSSIA.

THE STRIKE SPREADS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ODESSA QUIETER.

The New War Minister.

MURDER AND MUTINY ON A TRANSPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

The situation at Odessa is improving and the work of clearing up the debris has begun.

The strikers are returning to work, the ships have recommenced loading and the coasting service has been resumed.

Many of the troops have left, though they are within easy reach.

The Russian torpedo boat St. Remitelus has appeared at Kustenji seeking to capture the Potemkin.

The Government works at Putiloff have joined the strike at St. Petersburg.

General Roediger has been appointed successor to General Sakharoff as Minister for War.

LATER.

The Potemkin has arrived at Theodosia in the Crimea and requested to be supplied with coal and provisions and a doctor.

The Pobiedonotsetz has joined Admiral Kruger's squadron at Sevastopol

LONDON, JULY 4.

Admiral Kruger has telegraphed that the crew of the transport Pront have mutinied in Tendrovo Bay, killed two officers and seized the rest.

The Prout has since arrived at Sevastopol and the crew are repentant.

Before leaving Kustenji the Potemkin mutineers handed the Prefect a bombastic proclamation, declaring war on all Russian ships not joining them and notifying their intention to bombard Russian ports and respect neutrals.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

Heavy Losses.

Russian and Japanese despatches mention that sharp fighting took place on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, both sides losing heavily.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

An Immediate Armistice.

LONDON, JULY 5.

It is understood at St. Petersburg that the Government's note to President Roosevelt pointed out that the selection of Russian representatives indicated the Tsar's sincere desire for a lasting peace.

The Russian proposal for an immediate armistice has been transmitted to Japan through Washington.

LAUNCH OF A JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa Feted.

HONOURS FOR THE JAPANESE.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Princess Arisugawa successfully launched the Japanese battleship Katori, at Barrow, to-day, in the presence of ten thousand people, who cheered loudly. The ship when she took the water weighed 9,4 0 tons which is a record launching weight.

The weather was brilliant and the Prince and Princess received a perfect ovation.

Baron Hayashi and many Japanese attended the ceremony.

LONDON, JULY 5.

After the lunch at the launching of the Katori the builders presented the Princess Arisugawa with a pendant in diamonds and a jewelled miniature of the Katori.

Prince Arisugawa in a speech recalled the fact that Admiral Togo's flagship was bought at Barrow. The Katori, he said, would prove a valuable addition to the Japanese Navy and act as a guarantee of future peace.

LATER.

On the occasion of Prince Arisugawa's visit, Baron Hayashi and M. Monotarosaiton have received the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order and others of the suite minor grades of the same Order.

HONOUR FOR MR. GULLY.

Created Viscount Selby.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Mr. Gully, the late Speaker, has been raised to the Peerage under the title of Viscount Selby.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The election for the seat at Kingswinford rendered vacant by the death of Colonel Webb, has resulted in Mr. Hill, the Conservative candidate, being returned by a majority of 603 over Mr. Dunn, the Liberal candidate, who polled 4,887 whilst Mr. Hill polled 5,490 votes.

[This division has been a Conservative stronghold since 1886. In that year Mr. A. Staveley Hill was returned unopposed. In 1892, Mr. Hill was returned with a majority of 1,571, and he was again returned unopposed in 1895. Col. Webb was returned as member in 1900, unopposed. He was born in 1843, being son of Mr. E. Webb of Wordesley, Staffordshire. He was Lieut.-Col. Commanding and Hon. Col. of the Militia Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment and was senior partner in the well-known seed firm of Webb and Sons. The new Member is Mr. Henry Staveley Hill, son of Col. Webb's predecessor.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to Mr. Roberts, said he had already accepted the proposals of the Government of India concerning the partition of Bengal.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF ITALY.

To Visit Japan.

The Queen Dowager of Italy is preparing to make a visit to Japan.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Bad Look out for Australians.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Leicestershire has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 135 runs.

The Australians had made 167 runs for seven wickets when they went to lunch to-day. The weather is delightful.

LATER.

Australia made 195 runs in first innings. Armstrong scored 66 runs and Duff 48 runs.

England in the second innings has made 169 runs for two wickets, Hayward scoring 60 runs, Tyldesly 62 runs unfinished.

Match between M. C. C. and Oxford University was drawn.

Lancashire has beaten Somerset by an innings and 150 runs.

LONDON, JULY 5.

England made 295 runs for five wickets and declared the innings closed. Tyldesley scored 100 runs.

Gloucester has beaten Worcester by 145 runs.

THE CALCUTTA RAGGING CASE.

THE OFFENDERS LENIENTLY DEALT WITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The following is the correct statement of facts in connection with ragging in the Leadsmen Chummery in Calcutta:—When the affair was reported to H.H. the Lieutenant-Governor, two leadsmen chiefly concerned were ordered to show cause why they should not be removed from service. This was accordingly done, and several of the senior officers of the Pilot service submitted an opinion that while the ragging incident could not be excused, the juniors in question had recognised the seriousness of the matter, and moreover that they were men of ability who promised to prove valuable officers.

In the final orders issued, a few days ago, the Lieutenant-Governor says that there is evidence that the action of the young men was largely the result of thoughtlessness and that they now realise the nature of their conduct and will not be guilty of it again. In consideration of the fact that this is their first offence and that their general character has been well reported on, His Honor has, after considerable hesitation, decided to forgive the offenders. The Lieutenant-Governor adds that the view of their conduct expressed in the first Resolution is still held by the Government and that clemency is now extended to them because it is believed that they will behave in future in a manner consistent with honour and in conformity with the discipline of the service. The Lieutenant-Governor does not pass any sentence of punishment. He does not believe that the offences, such as those of which these officers have been guilty, can be suitably punished except by removal from service. He has decided not to order this, and he will, therefore, pass the matter over in the hope that a lesson has been learned by the officers concerned.

FRAUD ON THE BANK OF BENGAL.

At the Calcutta High Court Criminal Sessions, to-day, in the case against Ambica Charan Sen on the charge of defrauding the Bank of Bengal by means of forged cheques for Rs. 40,000 each, the accused, who was found guilty, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN IMPORTANT TRAMWAY EXTENSION.

A new era will be inaugurated on Friday next in Calcutta when an extension of the tramway system along Harrison Road connecting the East Indian Railway with the Eastern Bengal State Railway will be opened.

AN EDITOR ATTACKED BY FLYING ANTS.

Last night some portions of Calcutta were invaded after a smart shower of rain by flying ants. They flew through the open windows by thousands and, in the case of the one newspaper office, the sub-editor on duty was driven clean out of his room.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

PROGRAMME OF THE TOUR.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The following is the itinerary of the tour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at present arranged. All the details, however, have not yet been finally settled and the various items of the programme are liable to modification:—

Arrive in Bombay on November 9th afternoon. Bombay, November 9th to 15th; Ajmer, 16th to 17th; Udaipur, 18th to 20th; Jaipure, 21st to 24th; Bikanir, 25th to 27th; Lahore, November 28th to December 1st; Peshawar, December 2nd to 4th; Jammu 5th; Delhi, December 7th to 10th; Commander-in-Chief's Camp, Delhi, December 11th to 15th; Agra, December 16th to 19th; Bhurtpore, December 20th to 21st; Gwalior, December 21st to 25th; Lucknow, December 26th to 28th; Calcutta, December 29th to January 6th: Darjeeling January 7th to 8th; Calcutta, January 9th: On boardship, January 10th to 12th; Rangoon January 13th to 15th; Mandalay, January 16th to 18th; on River, January 19th to 20th; Rangoon, January 21st; on boardship, January 22nd to 23rd; Madras, January 24th to 28th; Bangalore and Mysore, January 29th to February 7th; Hyderabad, February 8th to 15th; Ellore, February 16th; Benares, February 18th to 19th; Nepal, February 20th to March 2nd; (after leaving Nepal their Royal Highnesses will probably visit Simla and some other places); Quetta, March 12th to 16th; Karachi, March 17th to 19th; Depart from Karachi March 19th.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND FROM JAPAN.

THE FULL CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The papers are now published relating to the Fund for the relief of the sufferers in the Punjab earthquake, inaugurated by the "Jiji Shimpo" news paper of Tokio, Japan. They comprise (1) letter from Mr. V. Tohari, Manager, to Lord Curzon, enclosing the total collected, amounting to no less than Rs. 16,434, with a full list of subscribers and translation of the two editorial articles published in the "Jiji Shimpo" upon the subject; also (2) the reply from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

The letter to Lord Curzon explains how the Fund was started "as some expression of the widespread sympathy existing throughout Japan with the sufferers from the earthquake in India" and continues: "We do not think we are taking upon ourselves too much when we extend on behalf of the Japanese nation heartfelt sympathy with India in the unfortunate calamity that has overtaken her." The first editorial article is headed "Show Sympathy to the People of our Ally's Dominion." The article points out that India, a dominion under the rule of England, the Ally of Japan, has been visited by an untimely calamity that has produced innumerable cases of death and injury, and goes on to invite "such of our compassionate men, as have means to spare, to give what amount of money they can". The article concludes as follows: "Remember that since the outbreak of the war, last year, large amounts of money have been received here from England as the result of the endeavours of Viscountess Hayashi, wife of our Minister to the Court of St. James, and others who on their initiative started in London a fund for the relief of the families of our war victims and that those amounts included a large proportion representing the generosity of the British public. Many, indeed, are the obligations we owe to English kindness for all which we are most thankful, the last mentioned fact forming the latest instance of it, and it may not be gainsaid that could we substantiate in some manner our sympathy for present Indian calamity, we shall have in a measure, however small, made a return for the favours which we have received, Therefore, we would ask the public to give what they can in manifestation of our national mind, in view of the great calamity that has befallen a portion of our Ally's people.

The second article speaks of the heartfelt sympathy which should exist between England and Japan and goes on to say that "there should exist between the two nations a special sentiment of mutuality so that all the joys and sorrows of the one are those of the other." It concludes as follows:—"Only as we have been and still are engaged in a war of a magnitude unprecedented ever since the foundation of our nation and because also the call for contributions was started just at the time when the Baltic fleet was about to enter the seas close to our waters and when the attention of our entire nation was more particularly than ever concentrated on the war situation, the amount of subscriptions has not reached, to our sincere regret, more than an insignificant sum. We cannot help believing that, had the times been different the contribution would not have been closed with such a small amount as the present. Withal, the degree of sympathy should not be judged merely by the cash amount and trifling as the sum is, we do not doubt that its recepients will not fail to appreciate the real motive of our people when they know that this money is from the pockets of our people who are in the throes of a great struggle in which the latter are almost staking their national existence and who nevertheless gave it because they wished to commiserate with their Ally's compatriots. In this connection we must include the three thousand yen given by forty-six companies belonging to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Union which in no small way are related with India as the consumers of its raw cotton as well as the thirty yen sent over all the way from the Manchuria battlefield by two soldiers, twenty-three horse attendants and one cook who all contributed out of their scanty means because of their heartfelt sympathy for the misfortunes of the people belonging to their country's Ally. Such cases adequately testify the feeling of sympathy our people are entertaining. In short, we know well enough that a sum of something over ten thousand yen can do but little toward relieving the sufferers and yet, should it be accepted into the relief fund in India, the purpose of its contributors will have been well served. Whilst we speaking on behalf of this paper as well as on that of the "Osaka Jiji Shimjo Sha," will consider ourselves well repaid for our effort. The subscription list includes nearly three hundred separate contributions which range in amount from one yen to three thousand yen. With but few exceptions, the names of the contributors are Japanese. Donations from the Tokio Stock Exchange, 'A Ladies Charity Association' Baron Komura (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and from many anonymous as well as named contributors appear in the list, while thirty-two separate contributions are from Japanese officers and men in the Field in Manchuria."

The reply from Mr. Nathan, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, is a cordial one. It concludes as follows: "The money will be handed over at once to the Relief Committee. Its intrinsic value will be considerable in the relief that it will give to many poor Indians, who have lost everything in the recent disaster. But it is even more valuable in the testimony that it offers to the warm-hearted and generous spirit of the Japanese nation who have shown that their sympathy with their Ally is not limited to public affairs, but is equally aroused by private misfortune."

LORD LAMINGTON'S VISIT TO YERRAVDA.

POONA, JULY 5.

H. E. Lord Lamington, accompanied by the Hon. Sir James Monteath and Hon. Mr. Fulton paid a visit to the Yerravda Reformatory School this afternoon. The party was received by Mr. Pajnigar, Superintendent, who conducted them round the school and showed them the workshops, hospitals, dormitories etc. His Excellency was much pleased with the comforts supplied and the appearance of the inmates.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER GIVES A DINNER.

Sir Archibald Hunter, prior to his departure to England, gave a dinner this evening to Lord Lamington at Magdala House. A Guard of Honour of hundred rank and file of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders under Major Mackenzie was present, Lord Lamington accompanied by his staff arrived after 8·15 p. m. and was received by Sir Archibald Hunter, and the officials of both the staffs were present at the dinner.

BURGLARIES IN POONA.

A series of burglaries have taken place in Queen's Gardens last night. Some burglars entered the compound of Colonel Trevor's bungalow and removed some cash and utensils belonging to a dhoby. They afterwards proceeded to Mrs. Bonus's bungalow which was close at hand and broke open the door of one of the outhouses which was stacked with with firewood. The police are on the track of the burglars.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

His Highness Sir Aga Khan arrived in Poona from Bombay by this evening's train. A large number of his co-religionists was present to welcome him.

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

A heavy downpour of rain commenced to fall from six this evening, and up to the time of wiring it is still raining heavily.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND.

With the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India the Lieutenant-General Commanding is pleased to make the following appointments: 1st Brahmans.—2nd-Lieutenant W. H. D. Wilson, South Wales' Borderers, attached 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer 80th Carnatic infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant P. R. E. Baxter, Manchester Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).—Lieutenant C. S. Foster, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant H. Lewis, seconded on appointment to the Zhob Levy Corps.

102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers.—Captain A C Edwards, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, to fill an existing vacancy.

121st Pioneers.—Captain J G Greig, Double Company Officer, 107th Pioneers, to be 4th Double Company Commander, and to remain seconded, vice Captain B R Daunt, deceased.

Lieutenant A W Daldy, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, and to remain seconded, vice Captain J G Greig, seconded.

Lieutenant A C S B Ellis, Double Company Officer and Adjutant, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant A W Daldy seconded.

On arrival in India, Captain R L B Thompson, R E, is posted to the 6th (Poona) Division, for temporary employment in the Bombay Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel W Quentin, Indian Army, is permitted to reside in India, under Article 777 (a), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, on vacating the command of the 104th Rifles.

With reference to paragraph 311, Army Regulations, India, Volume II., attention is directed to the absolute necessity for the submission to Army Head-Quarters, at least six months before the date on which such officers will complete three years' service in the Indian Army, of applications for extensions of the period within which officers of the Indian Army are required to qualify for retention in the service.

II.—The Secretary of State for India does not consider it necessary that the officer's own application for this indulgence should be awaited, and Officers Commanding Native Regiments will accordingly be held personally responsible that applications for such extensions as they may consider necessary, whether asked for by the officers concerned or not, are received at command head-quarters seven and half months before the latter complete three years' service in the Indian Army.

II.—The shoes and nails of Cavalry Units (including those for Officers' chargers,) which are to be with the transport, should be packed by sizes in small army ammunition boxes. A sufficient number of such boxes will, therefore, be retained for the purpose in each unit, instead of their being returned to the Ordnance Department after the ammunition has been expended.

III.—The tin lining of the boxes should be removed, and all marks indicative of their original contents planed off, so as to obviate all chance of the boxes containing the shoes and nails being mistaken for those containing ammunition.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Sub-Conductor F. T. Court, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—Major F. T. C. Hughes, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, till 30th September 1905, on private affairs, Lieutenant G. D. Wright, 98th Infantry, for one month, on medical certificate, Conductor F. S. Stafford, Ordnance Department, till arrival of first Transport of the season 1905-06, Sub-Conductor F. T. Court, Ordnance Department, till arrival of first Transport of the season 1905-06.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Connaught Rangers (2nd Battalion). Lieutenant A. F. Lambert out of India, to to 5th August 1905 on medical certificate granted by the War Office in extension of the leave. 2nd-Lieutenant A. W. P. T. Whyte out of India to 1st October 1905 on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer recrossed the Russian frontier after a period of study on the 11th May 1905:—Captain R. W. C. Blair, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

ARRIVALS, July 5.

Col O E P Lloyd, R A M C on transfer to Home Establishment from Secunderabad
Major A B H Northcott, D A Qr Mr G from leave from England
Lieut W M Congreve, R A G from leave from England

DEPARTURES, June 5.

Lieut D H Powell, 103 Maharatta L I, from leave to Satara
Lieut J Gordon Roe, M Bhil Corps, on leave to Poona

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

We must not complain of the heavy rains which have brought relief to agriculturists, but it is unfortunate that the rough weather should have so interfered with the games in the Harwood League during the past six or seven days. The Cooperage after heavy rain is not the most ideal spot in the world for football and players have been very much handicapped by the wet, slippery condition of the ground and the high winds which have marked the different League games since last Saturday.

Anything like a scientific display of the game has been out of the question and the small number of spectators who have lined the ground during the past few evenings may be said to have taken their pleasures rather sadly, while we doubt if the players themselves have enjoyed the adverse conditions any better. It requires a considerable amount of enthusiasm on the spectators' part to stand out for an hour in the evening under blinding, drenching rain squalls and watch a game of Soccer shorn of all the science of the game, and as a matter of fact hardly less enthusiasm on the part of the players themselves. Be this as it may, the last three games in the League, including that of yesterday evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Government Telegraph, have, owing to the weather conditions under which they were played, had little or no interest for the football-loving public. Yesterday evening a few wet bedraggled shivering spectators watched a very scrambling game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Government Telegraph, in which there was neither science nor interest. The players floundered about in pools of water, which in some places covered their ankles, and most attempts to kick the ball resulted in the kicker taking an involuntary seat. Little incidents like this, of course, afforded diversion to the small sprinkling of enthusiasts who watched the game and who after a bit found their interest awakened in speculating, not what would become of the ball, but what would happen to the player who had the temerity to kick it. The elements were in fact all against the players who found all their best efforts, that is to say when they could make anything of an effort nullified by the strength of the wind which repeatedly blew the ball clean out of the sphere of play. Instead of playing two thirties it was decided to play two twenty-fives, the teams changing over without leaving the field. During the first period the Gymkhana played with the wind in their favour, but although able to pen the Telegraph within their own territory for most of the time, they were only able to net the ball once. In the second period they added another goal and kept the Telegraph on the defensive nearly the whole time. The last quarter of an hour saw the Telegraph repelling repeated attacks on their goal which they managed to keep intact, the game ending as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 2 Goals.
Government Telegraph..... Nil.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding. There were also present: Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. H. G. Gell Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. R. P. Masani, Acting Secretary.

WANT OF A MAHOMEDAN CEMETERY.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation, dated the 30th June, from Abdul Karim Munshi, Honorary Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Ahabab and others, stating that on account of the want of a Mahomedan cemetery in the vicinity of the shrine of saint Shaik Misri of Matunga, the Mahomedans living near the shrine experienced great difficulty in disposing of the dead according to the requirements of their religion. They submitted that the number of Mahomedan residents in the locality had been rapidly increasing and prayed that a burial ground for them be provided in the vicinity of the shrine where there were several cemeteries for different communities.

It was resolved to send the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

DUST-BIN NUISANCE.

The Committee next considered the report of their Sub-Committee on the complaint of Messrs Evans Fraser and Co., regarding the nuisance caused by the substitution of dust-bin carts of a new pattern instead of the old ones opposite their premises in Eldon Road. The Sub-Committee in their report stated as follows:—

"It will be seen from the Divisional Health Officer's report that this is a case in which the cause of complaint is not negligence on the part of the Department concerned, but its anxiety to remove all chances of any nuisance being caused to the parties complaining. Every possible effort seems to have been made by the Health Department to prevent the carts becoming a source of nuisance and the special carts were substituted for the ordinary ones with the same object in view. The Sub-Committee are of opinion that nothing further could have been done in the matter. As however, the special covered carts have, instead of being "welcomed," given rise to complaint, they beg to recommend that it may be suggested to the Commissioner to have the old pattern carts placed opposite Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co.'s premises and to have the covered carts removed and located where wanted. In the Divisional Health Officer's report it has been stated that a special man was employed to look after these carts and to place therein the refuse deposited on the roads near the carts. The Sub-Committee consider that a man need not have been specially stationed for this purpose and that for the future it would be quite enough to have the refuse swept up from the roads each time the carts are removed to the flats."

Dr. Katrak proposed that the report be adopted and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company be informed in the terms of the Sub-Committee's report.

Mr. James Macdonald said it would appear from the report as if Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company had very little or no cause of complaint. But he had visited the place and he was in a position to say that a very serious nuisance existed there and there was a cause for complaint. In his opinion the services of the special man posted there to look after the carts and to see that the place was kept clean should not be discontinued.

Dr. Katrak's proposition was then adopted.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

Consideration was given to the weekly statement showing the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal lakes for the week ending the 25th June 1905 compared with the storage and consumption for the corresponding week of last year.

Dr. Katrak said they must congratulate the Commissioner on the fact that despite the short monsoon cutting off of the Tulsi supply and the delay of the present monsoon, there had been no complaints of a deficient supply of water during the last hot weather. Whenever they talked of a constant supply of water they were told that they should raise the Tansa dam by some ten feet and have a duplicate set of pipes. However, during the last year a constant supply of water was given to one part of the city with success and it was proposed to extend that supply to the North section shortly. This showed that with proper arrangements it was possible to give a constant supply of water to the city. He again congratulated the Corporation and the Commissioner on the satisfactory state of affairs so far as the water supply was concerned.

The statement was then recorded and the Committee adjourned.

A PROMISING PRESIDENCY BOWLER.

LIEUT. C. G. LING, who has shown distinctly promising form with the ball in matches at Poona this season, is from all accounts a trundler above the average, and in him the Presidency have probably found a most useful man. He was in the Bradfield College XI in 1897-98 and 1899, and we reproduce his school performances as being likely to have an interest for Presidency supporters. In 1897 he captured 27 wickets for a trifle over 16 runs apiece and had a batting average of 9·23. The following season, which was a dry one, he was able to point to 17 wickets for 23 runs apiece and a batting average of 8·41. In 1899 he was in great form with the ball and headed the bowling averages with 47 wickets for 11 1/2 runs apiece and had a batting average of 12·50. In Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annual for 1900 the following remarks occur opposite his name:—"The mainstay of the eleven in 1899 as a bowler, slow medium; he makes full use of his height, getting many wickets in the slips." As a bat he lacks defence, but can sometimes hit very hard. He is an excellent slip.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a letter in your to-day's issue by "A friend of Education" wherein he states that he was aware of the existing two Schools in Bassein, mentioned in my last letter, it leads one to doubt, as he had distinctly mentioned, that there is no convent for girls or school for boys in Salsette and Bassein. However, I do not wish to trouble on such a trifling matter considering we both are advocating one cause. I am pleased to note the last suggestion of the correspondent but without slightest hope of its adoption. The Bishop of Damaun on his pastoral visits, has said everywhere. "The question of education is under my deep consideration and I will help you in this direction" but this was only for the time being, and since his arrival in Bombay he has done absolutely nothing. If the Jesuits were not in Bombay, to day we Catholics would be nowhere, and we owe to them a deep debt of gratitude.—Yours &c.

EDUCATION.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Acton Mr A
Brummell Mr and Mrs A G
Bowes Major W H
Bigrami Mr M H
Bourne Mr J
Bell Mrs R D
Crane Dr E A
Dyer Mr T
Duxbury Capt
Ford Major C H
Illington Capt and Mrs C M
McYoer Miss D
McLeod Mr D
Marsden Mr P
Sutcliffe on Mr
Steel Mr A
Thompson Capt R L R
Villiers Capt E F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adams Mr S F
Burrett Mr J E
Branson Mr J E C
Brown Capt H E
Bruce Col C D
Bathgate Mr J
Boddam Mr Justice
Cogill Dr
Craig Mr W
Davis Sir J
Davidson Mr G
Duncan Mr W F
Dring Mr W A
Franklin Mr G
Francechayhurst Capt
Gorakshaker Mr V R
Hill Lt H W D
Holman Mr and Mrs M
Hunter Mr and Mrs
Haukin Dr E H
Holmes Mr W
Huddleston Mr J G
Husband Capt J
Kendall Mr C H B
Kirkpatrick Mr W W
Lee Capt H H
Lander Mr J D
Molesworth Capt H
Neilson Lieut W
Pilkington Mr A
Rivett-Carnac Lt Col C
Ramadin Hon Mrs H
Stoelpagel Capt
Smith Mr V P
Steward Miss
Sedgwick Mr C K
Savage Hon Mr Justice
Savage Mr H
Salusbury Mr R G
Templer Lt Col H
Tremeame Mr and Mrs S
Thomson Capt F S
Worlabet Lt-Col and Mrs
Wellesley Miss E K

FROM BRINDISI.

Chemice Mr D
Cornead Col J A
Dring Mr W
Hutchinson Mr
Russell Mr G
Wigram Capt K

FOR KHAGHER.

Adams Miss
Forteath Lt A M
Moore Capt W A S

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Foreign Invasion.

WEATHER AND CLOTHES.

AN ACADEMY OF SPORTS.

PARIS, JUNE 16.

THE Englishman is abroad, and, special prices rule in the shops garnished with the familiar legend "ici on parle Anglais." What matter if the gentleman, who does speak English, has just stepped out for a moment, the shopman, in his native French, is quite master of the situation, and will not let that confiding Briton depart until he has purchased an article he does not want at a figure, which is fifty per cent. or so above the habitual tariff. If you come to Paris en touriste you must expect to pay for the privilege. English folk and Americans form a sensible portion of the population these times. Holidays seem to have grown longer with the years, and the Londoner now stays a week where formerly he would have crowded his enjoyments into a couple of days. The Boulevards are the first to feel the influx of the foreigner. They absorb him gently—almost imperceptibly. The Englishman feels at home before his little table and golden-coloured bock. He drinks in the Paris atmosphere with the Paris nectar. His lips form themselves to French as his eye lights approvingly upon the details of the street—the graceful silhouette of the passing ouvriere, the long avenue of trees through which the sun shines, flecking the pavement with the frolicsome shadows of the leaves. Intuition drives him to certain restaurants and to certain haunts. He follows the crowd. He fights for his table with a host of countrymen and American cousins as if nature were calling aloud for instant nourishment. Meanwhile, the restaurant next door languishes for clients—it has never made a specialty of hors d'œuvre assortis at sixty centimes.

Man is a creature of fashion, even in his eating. He likes to go where others go. For Mrs Bull the triumphs of the mode surpass the triumphs of the cuisine. The plats may be insufficient, but those hats and dresses which ornament the persons of fair neighbours are a feast in themselves. They excite wonder in the breast of the lady from Peckham—sometimes a little jealousy—but these feminine emotions are as condiments to the repast. That is why worthy inhabitants of the tight little island stand and wait, like a Peri before Paradise for the moment, when they may claim the service of the waiter at the fashionable restaurant. The feminine tourist eats not only that she may live but that she may imbibe the secrets of the fashions. The women folk from across the Straits or across the wide Atlantic are instantly to be detected from their Gallic sisters. Take the Rue de la Paix, it is the stalking ground at this minute of every lady traveller in the town. It presents not only a study in nations, but a study in female hero-worship. Say ma do you see those sweet hats across the road!" ejaculates a feminine voice that we suspect belongs to Chicago. "What a lovely tulle ruff" says another, almost embracing the shop-front in the excess of her enthusiasm. An American lady of long residence in Paris and well versed in the art of dress once asked, "Which are the better dressed, when they come to Paris English or Americans?" replied like a flash "The Americans." I suppose the reason is, she said, that my countrywomen are more adaptable than yours. They are quick and eager for new ideas. I have only noticed that adaptability in one class in England the aristocracy. The smart woman in London is very smart. But what you would term your upper middle classes—the daughters of bankers and professional men even of members of Parliament—are less well turned-out than ours. I think the chief fault lies in the desire of the English woman to dress picturesquely. The result is that she often attains an effect which reminds me of Liberty art curtains—very pretty, but not suitable for clothes. "Again in hats I think the Americans have it. They may speak inferior English but they wear better hats than the average London woman."

It is understood from an excellent source that M. Leon Bourgeois will be sent to Berlin in place of the present Ambassador, M. Bihoard. M. Bourgeois's name freely mentioned in connection with the Foreign Ministry. He is a man of undoubted talents and diplomatic qualifications, which will be put to the test in bringing the present Franco-German negotiations to a successful issue. Moreover, he is "persona gratissima" with the Emperor William. His sentiments were supposed to be "made in Germany" as well as a large part of his reputation. He was a delegate, with Baron d'Estournelle de Constant, at The Hague, where he distinguished himself for his ready grasp of the problems presented. If his appointment to Berlin is imminent, it will be one proof the more of the policy of "rapprochement." Meanwhile, people are asking whether France will accede to the International Commission demanded by the Sultan of Morocco. It is imagined here that England will stoutly resist any such proposition, and will in consequence refuse to be bound by the conclusions of the assembly. It is difficult at this moment to see how France can resist the pressure of Berlin. That the Emperor is acting with malice prepense is shown by the fact that, when English influence was predominant at Fez there was no talk of German interference in Moroccan affairs. However, it seems certain that the question of Egypt cannot be raised by the International Commission, as that part of the Franco-English treaty was communicated to the Powers controlling the Egyptian Caisse, and received their expressed or tacit approval.

When Whitsuntide and Grand Prix fall together then you have a fete of more than ordinary importance. Such was the conjunction, this year, though, unfortunately, the weather did not quite enter into the spirit of the thing. Oddly enough, the storm-clouds, which had been threatening all day, broke over Longchamp and left the city pavements quite dry. But the great event on the card had been run, so that the clerk whom we generally hold responsible for the weather, showed a true consideration for the interests of sport. The banks of flowers and the rhododendrons looked their best in the enclosure, and the trees, beneath, which the horses and their jockeys promenaded before the observant eyes of the public, seemed as if a week of a rain and the absence of scorching sun had been to their great benefit. It is needless to say, surely, that racing in France is a less serious occupation than in England where it is almost an industry, and certainly an institution as fixed and inevitable as the meeting of Parliament. Women are as prominent on the racecourse as the men; indeed, one could not imagine a Parisian meeting in which the fair sex were not bidden to show their toilettes and their most ingratiating smiles. But a woman with a thousands pounds' creation of Worth or Paquin on her back is shy of meteorological tricks and having on this occasion critically examined the heavens, she decided that she could not adventure. So she stayed away. Consider the awful effects of the storm on Sunday last and then wonder, if you can, at the timidity of the fair. A writer on the mode has not hesitated to call the deluge of last week "the disaster of Auteuil." Of the ladies who did come, the majority dressed more soberly than is the wont for this great high day of the social year. Very charming and dainty some of the dresses were—fit frames for fair wearers—but there was not that bewildering display of lawns and laces and tulle and embroidery which one sees generally at Grand Prix. The clothes that did not matter were worn in place of the latest outcome of the leading "atelier."

This fear of the weather extended also to the general public who assembled on the course. Probably when the figures are known they will prove to represent a half only of the attendance of last year. The first warning shower fell, when the triumphant finasseur—thus the winner of the double event, the Grand Prix and French durby—led the field gaily past the winning post. Then the rain descended with vigour for half an hour, whilst the world sought plaintully and often ineffectually for its caps. One wondered from beneath the sheltering "capote" of the taximeter at the patience of the crowd that lined the principal avenues of the Bois, waiting for the President to pass with his muffled escort of Cuirassiers, and for the fashionable beauties who always

seem to excite the interest and curiosity of the Parisian crowd. A showery Grand Prix, has put a moist crown upon a moist week. One would have to go back some years to find a weeker "Grande semaine. In those seven days are crowded an astonishing assemblage of social engagements,so that the man, and woman of fashion are as worn out as if they were mere vulgar people who worked because they had to. This year the continuous rain has interfered with the finest plans of hostesses and put a spoke in the wheel of club secreteries who had arranged for tournaments and international handicaps. It was only with difficulty that the tennis and polo programmes at the fashionable rendezvous could be carried out, shorn of much of their social prilliance. The weather is the despair of the social organizer, and has brought to naught the pretensions of the man who says the summer is here and advertises his belief by appearing in a straw hat and the traditional garments of mid-June.

The "Academie des Sports" is no longer an idea, but has taken definite shape and form. Readers of a French paper devoted to the interests of automobilism have, by means of a referendum, selected twenty gentlemen occupying leading positions in various branches of sport to form the nucleus of the new body of immortals, and they, in meeting assembled, have decided to develop the scheme. Amongst the original selections may be mentioned the Prince d'Arenberg, Baron Henri de Rothschild, Count Henri de la Vaulx, the Marquis de Dion, M. Paul Adam, and M. Henri Desgranges. The number of Academicians has been fixed at forty. The twenty gentlemen selected by the referendum form the first members, and will themselves fill the vacant places by the election of representatives of classes of sport whom they consider to be most worthy of the honour. As soon as their numbers are complete the Academicians will assemble in order to define the limits of the sphere of action of the Academy.

On this subject M. Desgranges has given some indications as to the scope it is intended to give to the scheme, of which he is the originator. The idea of the "Academie des Sports" owes its conception, it appears, to the inability of the Academie Francaise to suggest a suitable name for a branch of sport, which is coming rapidly into favour, namely, motor-boat racing. M. Desgranges wanted a word for Canot automobile racing, which would be at the same time correct and suitable for popular use. Several Academicians were requested out of the fulness of their learning to make suggestions, and the result was a string of fearful and wonderful combinations, impossible of pronunciation and destitute of meaning for the ordinary mortal, demonstrating the inability of even the greatest intellects in France to supply a demand which increases every day for a vocabulary of sporting terms. And so the idea of the "Academie des Sports" was born. Said M. Desgranges :—"It is not our intention to pose as an authoritative body, or to interfere as such in the control of any sport. That task is already sufficiently well performed by existing institutions. We hope and it may well be, that the collective influence of the members of a body, which will include the best-known names in the world of sport will carry great weight, and that an expression of its opinion will have an effect amounting to authority. Such a result would be in the best interests of sport. The Academy will occupy itself, first of all, with the adoption of a sporting nomenclature, which will provide a suitable name for any new departure or invention, or be calculated to replace any existing title which may be considered unsatisfactory. Then the Academy will award prizes and honours for meritorious performances of all descriptions in the sporting arena. We shall reward feats of nerve and muscle and endurance. Already we have received several offers to found prizes, and we hope to be able to announce a very comprehensive list by the time the Academy is fully constituted."

Parisian society has sometimes strange ways of amusing itself. Not the least strange is to turn oneself into a circus performer. M. Molier, a rich inhabitant of the Champs Elysees, has a private circus, which has just attained its twenty-fifth birthday. The intervening quarter of a century has not saddened M. Molier, and he is looking forward to his opening performance next week with all his hold keenness. These "soirees" provide a joyous, as well as an unusual, spectacle. Some of the greatest names in "Paris-Mondain" appear in the ring either as trainers of animals, exponents of the haute ecole, gymnasts, or clowns. M. Molier is himself an expert horseman, and revels in the most sensational equestrian feats; but the real clou of these evenings is always the performance of some artiste of the Paris theatres, who vies in skill and grace with the trained circus-rider. It is, indeed, the feminine personnel of the theatres which provides the audience, and as may be imagined the note is one of gaity and abandon. This year M. Molier, intends to give a charity, which will be in addition to the ordinary private show. The star of the company is a lady from the Opera, who will exchange the lyric stage for the tan ring for one evening only.

SWISS WATER FOR PARIS.

Paris, like London, is anxious about its water supply, though it has more sources than the latter Yet, notwithstanding this valuable adjunct, Paris is not seldom threatened with an insufficient supply of wholesome water, and its authorities are talking of going to distant sources and considering projects for tapping either the Lake of Geneva or the Lake of Neuchatel. Each has its advantages. The former has the advantage that most of its southern shore is French territory, while the latter is wholly in Swiss territory. The distance also is shorter. A conduit from Paris to Geneva would be, on a rough estimate, some three hundred miles long; one to the other lake would probably measure about forty miles more Neuchatel, however, possesses one advantage; it is nearly two hundred feet higher than the Lake of Geneva, which is 1220 feet above sea level, a matter worth considering in so long a journey. What draft Paris may make on the waters of Geneva can be readily estimated. It is well-known that an inch of rain over a square mile, if it can all be collected, is enough to supply 40,000 gallons daily for a year. Thus a layer one inch thick from the 225 miles of Geneva's surface-area would yield nine million gallons daily for the same period. Thirty gallons a head is reckoned a rather liberal allowance for a large city, so this layer would supply three hundred thousand people. The population of Paris is put down as well under two and a quarter millions, and its deep wells ought always to be an important factor in its water supply; but even if its engineers should provide for a population of six millions, that would not mean more than skimming a slab of water twenty inches thick off the top of the Lake of Geneva. Not that the lake would be permanently lowered to that extent—this supposes the demand to be made all at once. The perennial Rhone flows into the lake, and not less than thirty-two inches of rain fall on its surface. Not more than a quarter of this can be lost by evaporation, so the remaining twenty-four inches would be much more than enough to maintain the supply. Some difference must be made, for we cannot eat our cake and have it, but it will be at most a very few inches, probably comparable with the slight occasional fluctuations which occur at the present time. As Neuchatel is only about half the area of Geneva, it will sink twice as much, but here also the tourist need not apprehend any injury to the beauty of the lake.

Tippoo Tib, the notorious Arab chief and slave dealer, who was closely associated with the history of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, has died at Zanzibar. Hamed Bin Mohammed, alias Tippoo Tib, was the famous Arab merchant and slave trader of the Upper Congo, who was associated with Cameron and Stanley in their expeditions across Africa.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

TWELVE-HUNDRED YEARS IN TABLEAU.

(Concluded from page 4.)

But the Tudor period is ushered in by the chorus and it brings a solution of many troubles. Henry VIII. sells the monastery and all the demesne lands to one Sir John Horsey, a courtier, and he in turn sells the church to the vicar and parish for a hundred marks. This was the best bargain ever secured by Sherborne, and the Abbey still exists as a monument to the foresight of those who found the money for the purchase. Edward VI. granted a Royal Charter for the foundation of the school—to this day his memory is honoured, for every term the schoolboys sing "Vivat Rex Edwardus Saxtus" in their Carmen.

Still the onlooker is drifting down the stream. He sees Sherborne in the full glory of the Elizabethan Age—nay, more ;he finds Sir Walter Raleigh taking seisin of the lands, he watches him enjoy his pipe of peace, he laughs when a servant throws a tankard of ale over the gallant adventurer, and he weeps when Lady Raleigh has to leave the much-loved home which James I. has granted to his Scottish favourite. "Carr mun have it?" is all that James can say in answer to the tears of the gentle Lady Raleigh.

For a last time the boat moves forward. It stops, and the anchor is thrown out. The onlooker has now come to the final tableau, "Sherborne," with its peasants, its knights, its monks, its abbot, its bishops and its king stan's forward to welcome another "Sherborne,"—the Sherborne of Massachusetts.

The genius of Sherborne in England leads on her daughter, the genius of Sherborne in America and the two from a high white throne review the pageant as it passes anew across the stage in grand procession with the hundreds of players of all periods massed in deep ranks on either side of the ruins down the slope and up the mound. A solemn Doxology is sung, after it a catch at an American air and "God save the King." To the music of the "Tannhauser" March the pageant files away, and all depart till there is left alone on the steps of the throne old Ealdhelm, in his white robe, with his head bowed on his hand.

Such is the scheme of the Pageant. It makes a wonderful historical picture of the history of an ancient town. All the surroundings are in keeping with history, for the play was acted on the castle green in front of the ruins of the former seat of Salisbury's bishops and near to the Elizabethan castle which Sir Walter Raleigh built for others to live in. The costumes were historically correct and most picturesque; in fact, the sight of eight hundred performers in garb of various kinds was a feast for curious eyes.

To lovers of history Sherborne, by its name, breathes a welcome. To critics there is ground for criticism. All must regret that Mr. Louis Parker has not included the Stuart episode. What more appropriate scene could there have been than Cromwell attacking the very castle in which the play is acted? Surely the mediæval age could have yielded one of its episodes in favour of this. Cromwell spent a few days in Sherborne, and the result of that visit is more apparent than any other historical fact that was pourtrayed, yet it received no representation.

The Pageant was also ecclesiastical and royalist to such a degree that it found no place for William of Orange. William broke his journey at Sherborne on his way to London to receive the throne that had been "rendered vacant," yet the Sherborne Pageant did not include his visit either. The vandal historian, too, may inquire curiously for the evidence that justifies the belief that Alfred was a scholar in the monastic school of the town, and the Municipal enthusiast may wail because he finds that so ancient a place has no charter.

AMERICA BIDDING FOR SAGHALIEN.

The London correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" states that a report is current that America desires to purchase the Island of Saghalien, and says that certain Russians would prefer to see the island sold than ceded to the Japanese. Most certainly Saghalien would be a valuable acquisition to America, but it would be of still more value to the Japanese. The possession of this island appears to us ("Novoe Vremya") absolutely indispensable, not so much on the score of its political importance, as to satisfy the will of the whole nation which understands the value of the island in the future; in fact the only really Russian passage, leading from Vladivostock to the Pacific, by the Strait of La Perouse. "Whoever realises our position on the coast of the Pacific" goes on the Russian journal, "cannot listen without indignation to the voice of the foreign press inviting us to cede Saghalien to Japan. We may lose the island as a conquered people, but we have no right to sell it."

ARMY CHAPLAIN'S ALLOWANCES.

THE REV J. FINDLATER WINS HIS CASE.

The "Scotsman" referring to the case of the Rev. J. Findlater of Leith and his contentions as to the question of the travelling allowances of Wesleyan Army Chaplain in India, says Mr. Findlater, has established his case against those leaders of the Wesleyan Church who desired to extrude him from the body, because of that action. That, it is stated is the result of the inquiry by a Committee appointed by the Sheffield Conference of the Church. The Committee met to consider the reply they had received from the Government of India. Its nature has not been officially disclosed but it is said that the Government of India confirm the statements made by Mr. Findlater, and informs the Committee that the Wesleyan Army Chaplains use part of the regular travelling allowances for purposes for which they are not intended and that if this practice be continued it will be necessary to consider, whether the Wesleyan chaplains should not be reduced to the second scale of allowances. Mr Findlater may therefore be said to have succeeded against all the official influence in this Church, which was used rigorously against him, when he initiated the agitation against a practice which he deemed to be dishonest, but which the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society condoned. It will now be for his Church to face the unpleasant and embarrassing situation that has been created by the appeal to the Government of India. It must either accept the view which Mr Findlater has passed against the official group, and, for which he has fought so resolutely and withdraw the sanction it has given to the practice of drawing allowances and violating the conditions attached to them or it must bring serious indignity upon its Chaplains in India. No trouble has, it is pleasant to learn ever arisen in relation to the Presbyterian Army Chaplains and their allowances. They and the Church of England Chaplains have, uniformly followed the practice which Mr. Findlater has claimed should also be observed by the Wesleyan Churches. The Roman Catholic Church has not been so fortunate. Some of its Chaplains did what Mr. Findlater protested against in his fellow-Wesleyans, and they have consequently been placed under special regulations which restrict their travelling, or, at any rate, requires for it a sanction more definite than is asked in the case of the other Chaplains.

THE GLACIER'S DEAD.

The recovery of a guide's body after twenty-eight years' entombment in a glacier of Monte Rosa is the third restoration of the kind in Alpine history. In 1877 his tourists saw him disappear in the crevasse, and the body could not then be recovered. But during the interval the slow movement of the glacier has been continually bringing it down, until it has been disgorged at last—his ice-axe still in the dead man's hand, his pipe in his pocket. The two previous instances, as will be recalled, occurred at the Glacier des Bossons beneath Mont Blanc, where the remains of the victims of the Hamel catastrophe in 1820 appeared after forty-one years, and those of Captain Arkwright (lost in 1820) after thirty-one. Perhaps this third case may strengthen the hope that, as some have been predicting, the body of Lord Francis Douglas lost in the historic first ascent of the Matterhorn, may be given up near Zermatt this summer. But the probabilities are altogether against it. In the opinion of the vast majority of experts, Lord Francis fell upon some inaccessible ledge or into some cleft on the mountain's side, and will remain there to all time.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the same common jury.

COUNTERFEIT COINERS AT WORK.

NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

Walji Haru was indicted for counterfeiting King's coin and possessing instruments for that purpose. Mr. Aston instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel appeared for the accused.

Mr. Aston summed up the evidence to the jury. He said there were four points to be considered in the case in arriving at their verdict. The first was whether the accused made these coins and whether he had in his possession instruments for that purpose. The second was whether these exhibits in Court were counterfeits of the genuine Murshidabad coins. The third was were Murshidabad coins King's coins? The fourth and to the last point was, whether the accused made the coins with the intention of passing them off as genuine Murshidabad coins, or with the intention that they might be passed by others as genuine Murshidabad coins.

The Judge: Whether they are King's coins is a question for the Judge, and not for the jury.

Continuing, Mr. Aston said that there could be no doubt whatever that some of the exhibits in the case were found on premises under the control of the accused. Others were discovered in Chaturbhuj Shivji's shop opposite, and more from the ascetic Chambelinath in the temple.

Accused's nephew had said that these instruments belonged to the accused, and had been put there with his knowledge; also the parcel containing the 2029 coins, that was intercepted at Cawnpore and taken to the Magistrate. It was sent by the accused's nephew under the accused's orders: he had signed the risk-notes in the name of the accused. By permission of the Magistrate's Court at Cawnpore a few of the coins out of the parcel were brought down to Bombay for the purposes of this trial. It was almost admitted by the defence that the accused made the coins, and he was possessed of implements for the making of them. According to Section 27 of the Penal Code, possession was to be presumed if the property came from the possession of an accused person's wife, clerk or servants. Here most of it came from the possession of the accused's nephew who was his servant. Counsel then dwelt on the resemblance the counterfeit coins bore to the genuine ones. The milling was the same on both, and so was the inscription in Urdu, and there was a close resemblance in point of the East India Company's symbol and of the secret mark of the mint. By Regulation 35 of 1793 mints were established at Dacca, Patna, and Murshidabad. The superscription was to the effect that the defender of the Mahomedan faith and reflection of Divine excellence, the Emperor Shah Alum had struck this coin, to be current throughout the seven climes.

Questioned by the Judge, Mr. Taleyarkhan said that he did not seriously contend that the Murshidabad coins were King's coin or not.

The Judge: Very well, I direct the jury that the Murshidabad coin is the King's coin.

Continuing his address, Mr. Aston said that if the accused knew that the resemblance was likely to cause deception to be practised, the accused must be held guilty, until he was able to prove the contrary. This "onus" of proof had not been met by the accused. These coins were counterfeited to a large extent for the purpose of getting a higher value from the Government under the Civil Accounts Code. Granting that people were the coins at Umbel ornaments, there was nothing to show that the persons purchasing them knew that the coins were counterfeits. Lakha's evidence showed that he and the accused gave up to the Bombay Police in 1897, about eight years ago, the coining instruments in their possession; again, they gave an undertaking to the Court at their trial in 1898; and here the accused was again charged in 1905. This much for his knowledge.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in his address for the defence, said that the best proof of the accused's good faith was his admission that it was true he had been making the coins and had been making them for a number of years. But with what intention and for what purpose? With the intention and for the purpose of making them into Umbel ornaments, generally worn by Bhayanis. It had been urged that the defence did not call evidence to prove these facts. But why should they do so? Everything possible requiring to be proved for the defence on the point of intention, which was the principal point, had been elicited satisfactorily from the witnesses for the prosecution themselves. Accused did not in any way attempt concealment; he carried on his trade in one of largest and busiest throughfares in Bombay; in open light of day; and within a stone's throw of a police post. He kept his books in the ordinary course of business, and entered in them all the transactions openly. If all these facts indicated anything, they indicated clearly enough that the accused never for a moment dreamt that he was committing a crime, and not carrying on a part of his legitimate trade. In 1898, after an extended trial before a learned Judge and a jury he was let off in the first case in virtue of unanimous verdict of not guilty returned by the jury.

It was asserted that after this, the second case against the accused and his co-accused was withdrawn on account of their having given an undertaking to give up the coining instruments in their possession; also, not to make the coins again. Under what circumstances these undertakings were passed there was nothing to show; but a shrewd guess might be made. It was probably to save themselves from further trouble; otherwise, it would have been something after the celebrated verdict of "Not guilty, but don't do it again." No substantial gain was caused to the accused by reason of his making the coins; it was only his bare wages, Rs. 3-8 for every hundred coins. Counsel cited the case of Shamshudin from the Punjab Record, 20 of 1868, that absence of intention of passing off counterfeit coin as genuine, did not constitute an offence in law; and in conclusion he relied on the evidence of Mr. Scott, the expert from Calcutta, who had admitted that the coins were worn by people as "Umbels."

The Judge, in his charge to the jury, directed them to dismiss from their minds the facts of the previous trial in 1898 as the circumstances, the time and place of the offences then charged were different from those which existed in this trial. The points for their decision were whether the accused manufactured the coins and whether he was in possession of the instruments used in their manufacture; also, whether the resemblance or imitation, which need not be exact, was likely to cause deception to buyers, or through them to others, and lead them into the belief that they were genuine Murshidabad King's coins. His lordship complimented Mr. Taleyarkhan on his able address.

The jury retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of three-quarters of an hour they said they unanimously held the accused guilty of making the coins under the first charge.

In reply to a question from the Judge, Mr. Aston said that under these circumstances he would withdraw the second charge.

Mr. Taleyarkhan urged that, looking to the nature of the case and in view of the fact that no loss had been occasioned to the Government by the accused's act, a nominal sentence might be inflicted.

Mr Aston said that Government were very anxious to put a stop to the circulation of counterfeit coins.

The Judge was about to pass sentence when the foreman said that the accused had no intention to deceive; but on the point of accused's knowledge as to whether he know that the coins were likely to deceive, the jurors were divided. Four held him guilty on that count; and five not guilty.

The Judge directed them to retire, and try to arrive at a larger majority.

After a quarter of an hour's absence, the jury returned, and reported that they were divided in the same numbers they had been. There was no chance of their agreeing.

The Judge: I discharge the jury, and order a new trial next week.

The following case was tried before his lordship and a Special Jury:—

THE DUNCAN ROAD MURDER CASE.

Tukaram Babajee, a pan-seller, was charged with causing the death of his mistress named Parvatti, aged 20 years, by cutting her throat with a knife on the 23rd June last in Duncan Road. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, with Mr. K. B. Dastur, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Aston defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled to serve on the

SPECIAL JURY,

Mr. J. A. Brandon, Foreman.

Mr. A. S. Dalvi.
Mr. Jamsetji M. Tarachand.
Mr. C. F. Copplestone.
Mr. W. Turner Green.
Mr. James Nissim.
Mr. T. J. Edmonds.
Mr. Damoder Lukhmidas.
Mr. Iswarlal D. Munim.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury said that two or three months prior to the 23rd June deceased had been living with the accused. There seemed to have been some disagreement between them shortly before the woman met with her death. On 23rd June, certain overtures were made to her by the accused to induce her to return; these were made in the morning and renewed in the evening. The result was that the deceased refused to return. Accused met her later in the evening in Duncan Road, and holding her down in the street, cut her throat with a knife. A number of people ran to the spot, there were many eye-witnesses to the occurrence. There was no doubt it was the hand of the accused which inflicted the wounds of which the woman died. It remained therefore, for the jury to consider whether the injuries were inflicted on grave and sudden provocation offered by the deceased, or whether they were inflicted on account of the accused having been deprived of self-control, whether they were inflicted without premeditation, in the heat of fight or sudden quarrel, without the accused taking an undue advantage, or acting in a cruel and unusual manner.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution in corroboration of the opening statement of counsel.

Parvattibai, a muccadum of female labourers, said the accused and the deceased lived in the same house in which she lived in Duncan Road. About a fortnight ago, as witness and the deceased were going to work, the accused came up and requested the deceased to admit him into her room. She refused to do so. Then the accused left, and the witness and her companions went to their work. The same day witness and the accused and the deceased met again. The accused took the deceased to the bazar, and the witness went home. About 8 p. m. the same day, the accused sent a boy to call witness. She was engaged in cooking and could not go. She afterwards met the accused in Toolja Lane, and had some conversation with him, after which she went home. About 9 p. m. the same day, witness saw the accused and the deceased sitting together on the steps of a verandah in Duncan Road. One Thukkoobai, woman, was sitting on the lower step of the verandah.

The accused again requested the deceased to admit him into her room. She said she would not. Accused repeated his request three times, but the deceased did not mind him. Accused then knocked her down and the witness ran away into her room. Later in the evening the police came to the house.

Rajubhai, a pan-seller in Duncan Road, said that on hearing an alaram twelve or thirteen days ago, he went to the spot where there was a crowd. He saw the accused holding the deceased by the hair of her head, with one hand, and stabbing her with a knife which he held in the other. A sepoy went from behind and seized the accused. His clothes were covered with blood; and so was the knife.

In answer to Mr. Aston, this and some of the other witnesses said that the accused did not appear to be drunk. His eyes were red, but he did not appear to be dazed or stupified. Another witness stated that the accused appeared to be somewhat drunk.

Bhairu Laxman who was called for the defence said that on 22nd June the deceased went away with a Marwari, who was a strong man. In the night the Marwari returned and he thereatened Parvati and the accused for living in the same room. Both of them begged pardon of the Marwari and promised not to do it again.

Bhima, woman, the accused's wife, was examined and gave her evidence in corroboration. Rama Dhonliba, another witness, was examined with a similar intent.

The Advocate-General having summed up the evidence, Mr. Aston addressed the jury. Counsel said there was no sordid or greedy motive connected with the murder; there was no preparation; the motive was jealousy. There was grave provocation on the night the accused was called up by the Marwari, and he and his wife were made to spend the night on the doorstep, which made the accused indignant and furious, and made him lose his self-control. His eyes were red and blood-shot and he was drunk. In those circumstances the jury would do well to return a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder: or at all events strongly recommend him to the mercy of the Court.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty on the chargo of murder, but recommended him to mercy; the accused was sentenced by the Judge to transportation for life.

The Sessions were adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that act during the week ending 24th June:—Akshoya Kumer Majumder, pleader, Judge's Court, Mymensing, Bengal, for "Charu" cycle or the high speed front wheel driver. Chevur Krishnachar Subba Rao, Sub-assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras, Chepauk, for an improved gravity pump and general working power. James Ribinson Hatmaker, gentleman, of 25 Rue de la Faisanderie, Paris, France, for improvements in cylindrical drying machines. Alexander Crawford Chenoweth, Engineer, of 7 East 31st street, New York city, United States of America for the improvements in concrete or like constructions. Lester Willis Gill, M.Sc., of 70 Gore street, in the city of Kingston Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, for the improvements in spinning and twisting machines. Francis Dillon Bellew, licensed branch pilot, residing at 3 Rawdon street, Calcutta, British India, for an improved releasing gear for boats and other purposes. Frank Cotton, gentleman, of Hornsby, in the state of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia, for an improved apparatus for burning liquid fuel in conjunction with steam. John Lock Bruce, engineer, of Kogarah, in the state of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia, for an improved apparatus for automatically lighting and extinguishing street and other gas lamps from a distance. Rudolf Brann electrical engineer of Westinghouse Works TraffordPark, Manchester England, for improvements in magnetic brakes for railway and other vehicles. John Cuthbert Traill, gentleman, of 31 Mercer road, Malvern, in the state of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia for the improvements in safety pins usable for fastening and hanging curtains and drapings and for other purposes. Alexander Sommerville Goldie, Ironfounder, of Uddingston Foundry, Uddingston Lanarkshire, Scotland, for the improvements in and relating to the furnaces of steam boilers and the like. Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Dorabji Merwanji Daboo, commercial agent, residing at 8 Bazaar road, Mahim Bombay, for the improvements relating to the electric and automatic working of signals, points, and crossing-gates on railways. (Specification filed 18 March 1905) William Frederick Suckling Perry, engineer in the employ of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited, of Rangoon British Burmah for the improvements in punkah pulling systems. (Specification filed 20 June 1905.) William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield; Aberdeen, North Britain, for the improvements in apparatus for rolling tea-leaf and the like. (Specification filed 19 June, 1905.) James Wilson Hall, manager oil mills, B., B. and C. I Railway, Sabarmatti, District Ahmedabad for for improvements in carburettors of internal combustion engines. (Specification filed 19 June 1905.) Archibald A. Crawford, engineer, residing at 9 Melows street, Bombay, for improved methods for supply of electric current to lamps and fans, especially on railway carriages deriving electricity from axle-driven dynamos in combination with storage cells. (Specification filed 29 May, 1905.)

THE "HASHISH" HABIT IN EGYPT.

The Egyptian Customs Administration at Cairo have made some very clever hauls of "hashish," lately. At Alexandria, over a ton was captured in one lot, and it was valued at nearly £1,500. The restrictions against "hashish" in this country are most rigorous. Its indulgence is forbidden, both by the Mohammedan religion and by law. Formerly "hashish" was imported only by way of Alexandria, but owing to the sharp outlook which was kept the importers had to seek other means. It is now landed on the coast of Tripoli, and thence conveyed across country. This increases the difficulties of capture, and so the Government is changing its tactics, and instead of trying to stop the importation, is endeavouring to prevail on the Government of Greece to prohibit the cultivation of the drug in that country. As a new commercial convention is being drawn up between Greece and Egypt, the present is an auspicious moment for insisting on this prohibition. The Hellenic Government assures us having to interdict the cultivation of "hashish," as this is one of the chief resources of the Peloponnesus; still, as the number of "hashishes" or hashish smokers is increasing rapidly in the Piræus as well, the Greek authorities will soon find themselves forced to take the proposed step in the interests of their own subjects.

"Hashish" is indulged in to an enormous extent in Egypt—in Cairo especially. There are no public dens, as they have all been cleared out. But many an innocent-looking private house forms the cloak behind which the smoking of this demoralising product is carried on in peace and without fear of interference by the police. This is one of the reasons why insanity has increased to such an alarming extent in Egypt. As far as one can see, the only effect the campaign against hashish has had, is to increase its cost—it now stands at fifty francs a kilo—but that does not deter the inveterate smokers, who abound in their thousands. The drug has such a hold, a fascination for them that they will pay any price to obtain it. Some of the poorest natives go without meals for days in order to be able to purchase sufficient to send them off to the haven of delight brought on by a smoke.

A French paper draws attention to the fact that the "Africa" a new British cruiser has been launched recently at Chatham and that this new warship of the British Navy is only one of a series of eight cruisers of the same class. The "Africa" has a displacement of 16·350 tons, its maximum speed is 18 knots. Its artillery is composed of four guns of 305mm. four of 234 mm, ten of 152 mm, and a large number—about fifty—of small calibre guns. It has moreover, four torpedo-tubes, and France is advised to hasten her naval construction.

MEXICAN TOBACCO.

The entire handling of tobacco in Mexico from its primitive form in the soil to the time when it is transferred across the tobacconist's counter to the hands of the smoker, is conducted with a care that is modern and hygienic in the fullest sense. The seed for the good tobacco is taken from the first growth or original plant, and this plant must be a healthy and perfect one. The seedlings are planted in carefully chosen plots of ground from which they are transferred when they have grown to about half a foot in height to neighbouring fields, writes "Dun's Review." Fertilizers are commonly used, but their employment is only the result of the most careful chemical study of the soil, with due consideration to the character of the particular variety, as well as to the period of the year, the temperature and the humidity of the climate. The tobacco is cut as soon as ripe, for otherwise it smokes with a green taste, harsh and bitter, very different from the smooth, cool smoke that connoisseurs desire. After being cut, the tobacco is dried and cured for several weeks in well-ventilated sheds where by natural evaporation the greenness and rankness of the plant are entirely eliminated. It is here that the leaf changes from green to the various shades of brown which are influenced by the texture and weight of the leaf. Then the tobacco is piled up and allowed to sweat for a few days, after which it is placed in storage warehouses and allowed for a year or more to go through a process of fermentation and ripening. Great hygienic care must be taken at this stage, light being almost entirely excluded, and cleanliness and ventilation being scrupulously insisted on. In Mexico City the great cigarette factories are open to the public and they afford one of the most interesting visiting places of the capital, the neatness, brightness and order that there prvail forming a most attractive sight. As not only the palate of the smoker but the health of the community is concerned, it must be satisfactory to find that such jealous care is taken, and that the most ardent microbe-hunter would be wasting his time over the manufactured tobacco now sold in Mexico.

SUNDAY OPENING: GLASGOW'S FIRST EXPERIENCE.

The Art Galleries of Glasgow were opened on the 'Sawbath" for the first time on Sunday, the 9th of June. A quarter of a century ago a society was founded in the city with this object in view, but only now has its aim been realised. Many motions were made on the subject in the Town Council, but even after the Council had set its tramcars whirling merrily north east, south and west from morning till night on Sunday it held up its hands at the idea of Sunday opening of art galleries, and rejected each fresh attempt to secure it. Then the promoters of Sunday galleries took another line. They asked that means might be taken to ascertain the opinion of the citizens on the matter. A plebiscite was accordingly carried out, and lo! the citizens declared that it was their desire that the galleries should be open.

The hour of opening duly advertised was two o'clock but at a quarter to the hour it seemed as though the citizens had forgotten all about the affair. Two men and twenty children represented the waiting crowd at the New Art Galleries in Kelvingrove. At five minutes to two the number had increased to about a dozen men, several women, and two-score children. At two, just as the door was opened, there were between 100 and 150 people, half of whom were children. It was not a heartening beginning though there was a lively scramble among the juveniles for the honour of first entering the turnstiles. It was very soon evident, however, that with Scottish caution great reserves of people had been waiting to see how the inauguration would go off. These as soon as the turnstiles were set a-going joined the others, and at a quarter past two there were several hundred people inside the building.—"Westminster."

ANCIENT HERESIES.

Sir Frederick Treves has been comparing the educated with the poorer classes in respect of hygienic knowledge. The educated classes know too much for their own comfort, while science has not yet come into the possession of the poverty-stricken. Whereas the educated mother will sterilise and boil everything in the nursery—except the baby—the ignorant mother watches an eruptive fever with fascination, is anxious to draw the eruption out, and not drive it in again, regards the liver as a sort of machine which has occasionally to be "touched", believes that red meat and port wine give blood and imagines that in illness there is special virtue in spoon meat. It will surprise many who think themselves hygienically sound to learn that their views on the liver, on blood-making, and these other points, are nothing more than heresies. Why, for long ages they have been the root principles of family doctoring! If nobody who has adopted them can be called educated, education must be confined to a small enlightened society composed for the most part of advanced doctors. The spread of knowledge may root out even these fixed ideas. But there is another which can never be destroyed as long as man is head of his household. Tobacco will continue to be the best germ-killer. Paterfamilias defies Sir Frederick Treves to prove the contrary.

LYNN AND HER GREAT BUSINESS IN SANDAL MAKING.

Lynn manufacturers will ship about 1,000,000 pairs of sandals for this season's wear. This figure is enormous, but factory reports indicate it. It is about one-thirtieth of Lynn's shoe production in volume, and it means a pair of sandals to every one person in 80 in the country, writes "American Industries." The Lynn sandal trade has had a remarkable growth which has enabled it to climb to these big figures. Lynn is now sending sandals from the Atlantic to the Pacific and to many foreign countries. Some manufacturers have got such a trade that they report that they have been making more than 1,000 pairs of sandals daily for some time, and other manufacturers have been getting more orders for sandals than they can fill. Manufacturers even now are working on late orders for the summer trade. These figures seem to entitle Lynn to the claim of the leading sandal city. A few men have given Lynn her position. The barefoot sandal of to-day was introduced by a Lynner a few years ago. B. F. Hodgkins, a Lynn salesman, returning from Europe one day, saw children playing on the deck, and bound upon their feet were crude home-made sandals. The idea came to him that it would be an excellent idea to make a line of sandals to be worn by children a summer play.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JULY 5.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran Perfect Vial Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

America.—Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect

China.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden Perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect, Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-05)

Cables Dominique—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (4-6-05).

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-8-05)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-6-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via Chin for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachto." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-05).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.

At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05.)

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (25-5-05).

Turkish route restored 13-6-05.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th June 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via,	Latest Dates, D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey		nil		nil	
Teheran	24	2	31 p.m.	0	19
Suez	1	2	39 p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of Messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 25th June, 1905.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	35	0	4
Karachi	0	23	0	7
Madras	0	35	0	7

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROSPEROUS INDIA.

Touching Mr. Brodrick's opinion that the prosperity of India was now placed on a stable foundation, the "Rast Goftar" discourses:—The Secretary of State for India in laying the Budget, before the House of Commons, expressed his conviction that the prosperity of India was now placed on a stable foundation, and in support of his statement, observed that the exports from Great Britain to India were constantly growing and equalled, in 1904, the British exports to Australia, Canada and South Africa combined. There cannot be the least doubt about the growing prosperity of India, which is only as compared with the Western countries a poor continent. India, with her vast resources, can vie with any country in the world in the matter of prosperity, but the drain in all conscience is too much for a backward country like ours. But even this drain can be easily recouped, if our ancient arts and industries were revived, and new ones introduced and developed. There can be no mistake that India has at last awakened to the necessity of encouraging industrial pursuits, and the day is not distant when we shall be able to hold our own against nations, with whose secret of success we are

AMERICAN IMPORTS OF INDIA RUBBER.

More than 50,000,000 pounds of India rubber, valued at over dols. 30,000,000 were imported into the United States last year. This shows a steady increase for every year since 1892, the earliest date at which it was separately shown in the import statements, when the amount was 2,125,551 pounds. This very rapid growth in the importation of crude India rubber is, of course, due to the great increase in its use in manufacturing, as over dols. 100,000,000 worth of manufactures from India rubber are now turned out from the factories of the country every year about half of this total being in the form of boots and shoes, writes 'Dun's Review.' So great has the demand for India rubber become that the forests of the East Indies are now annually called upon for several million pounds of a new substitute for gutta-percha known as gutta-joolstong, while at the same time all countries are ransacked for cast-off rubber manufactures from which the rubber is "reclaimed," and re-used in conjunction with the new rubber from the forests of Brazil, Africa and the East Indies. From 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds per annum of "Old and Scrap Rubber, fit only for remanufacture are thus imported.

This industry of importing and reclaiming India rubber is a comparatively new one, although worn-out rubber boots and other articles from the scrap heaps of the United States have, of course, been treated in this manner for many years. Gutta-Joolstong is also a comparatively new material utilized as a substitute for, or in conjunction with India rubber. It is a product of the East Indies, chiefly the Island of Borneo, and is mostly used as a filler in manufactures of India rubber gum and gutta-percha.

A very large proportion of the India rubber imported into the United States is produced in Brazil. Over one-half of the total is imported direct from Brazil, while considerable quantities come from the United Kingdom, presumably the products of her colonies, and from Belgium, chiefly the product of the Congo Free State which is under control of the Belgian Crown. Recent reports received by the Division of Consular Reports of the Bureau of Statistics indicate the ongire practicability of producing the best Para rubber in territory immediately adjacent to the Philippines from trees transplanted from South America, and suggesting the possibility that the Philippine Islands may in time, supply at least a part of the United States.

THE GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.

The visit to Manchester in June of the D'Oyly Carte Company serves as a reminder to the "Manchester Guardian" that some of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas have now attained quite a respectable age. After 'Thespis' at the Gaiety, that now and original cantata "Trial by Jury was produced in 1875 at the Royalty Theatre, with Penley as the foreman of the jury. The Sorcerer the first of the operas, followed at the Opera Comique in 1877, and thereafterward, at regular intervals, came others of the brilliant series, which ended with "The Gondoliers" in 1899. The scrupulous care with which each opera was produced and the passion of the author and composer for absolute correctness of detail have often been commented upon. An amusing instance is mentioned in The Savoy Opera. In the gathering of the peers in Iolanthe strict old-fashioned shaving was insisted upon. "Every peer was to be bald as top and display little or no hair save the correct mutton-chop whisker. The general order for shaving almost led to a strike among the members of the chorus. Many ingenious excuses were offered. 'One was a traveller in the day-time and though a peer by night he would lose custom by appearing so young. Another was a 'spirit leveller' and it was unusual in his calling to be without moustaches. A third was paying his addresses to a young lady who would be sure to object. All, however, yielded save one, who actually resigned. On one occasion, when "The Mikado" was being rehearsed, Gilbert called out from the middle of the stalls. There is a gentleman in the left group not holding his fan correctly. The stage-manager appeared and explained: "There is one gentleman, he said, who is absent through illness." "Ah" came the reply from the author in grave matter-of-fact tones, "that is not the gentleman I am referring to."

INSECTICIDE.

Electricity has added many words to our language, and among them is "electrocute." But for a long time no one thought of utilising electricity for the destruction of insect pests, nay more than of breaking a butterfly on a wheel. M. Emile Guarini gives an account in the "Electrical Magazine" of experiments which have been made to deal systematically with the enemies whose ravages mean so much in the life of the agricultural community, especially in the southern districts of Europe, writes the "Westminster." An engineer at Monaco, while working in an open field with electrical machinery, discovered that when metal rods connected with a 110-volt dynamo were sunk in the ground every insect in the immediate neighbourhood hastened from its subterranean haunts to the soil above when the current passed into the earth. This suggested to him a means of destroying insect life on a large scale. Various strengths of current would be required for the various types of insect which can be dispensed with, and these strengths have yet to be determined. Crickets, for instance, and creatures with armoured bodies would be the hardest to dispose of. The ideal would, of course, be to treat the soil so as to injure only those that are harmful. The damage done to the tender shoots of a crop near Odessa led Lokuzejewski to construct an electrical apparatus for the purpose of electrocuting a certain obnoxious member of the family of coleoptera. This machine is described by M. Guarini as an "Electrical Fulminator for Insects." A dynamo is so mounted on a cart that no electricity is generated unless the vehicle is in motion. The current reaches the earth on the one side by the metal wheels of the cart and on the other from the tips of copper-tipped brushes mounted on the rear the tips being arranged so as to be a few inches from the surface of the soil. The result is that all the insects within reach of the brushes are instantaneously destroyed as if by lightning. For the fly infesting the olive tree Dr. Rapace has invented an arrangement by which sparks are generated between a metal panel and the leaves of the trees.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER.

There are few more notable personalities in the Army than Sir William Butler, whose striking Report is being discussed on all hands to-day. Alike physically and mentally he is a man of mark, standing over six feet high; his bearing and presence attract attention to him anywhere while though he is now getting on for sixty-five, he seems still as active and vigorous both in mind and body as ever he was. Hard work and exciting experiences in many lands have had only the best effects apparently on Sir William's splendid constitution. Sir William is one of many Irishmen as his speech readily betrays who have risen to fame in the ranks of the British Army. But his chances in this respect looked slender enough at one time. Those were the days of purchase, and the £1,500 needed to get him his company was hopelessly beyond his resources. A bright idea occurred to him, however, and on the inspiration thereof he cabled to Wolseley, then in command of the Red River Expedition. Please remember me, followed up his wire by the first Canadian boat and by the sheerest good luck obtained the appointment coveted. That last campaign had a romantic sequel for it struck him low with malaria, and as he lay recovering from the fever in Netley Hospital he heard wonderful accounts of a picture named The Roll-Call, by a certain Miss Elizabeth Thompson, which was drawing all London to Burlington House, and when later, on his first day in London, he went to see it his eagerness to know the painter was irresistible. Miss Thompson became the lion of the London season; the Duchess of St. Albans introduced the soldier to the artist, and three years after they were man and wife. Sir William is the author of several books of travel, the best known and most popular of which is 'The Great Lone Land," the outcome of a special mission to the Saskatchewan territories of Canada which he undertook in 1870. In the following year he published "The Wild North Land"; in 1875 "Akim Foo," and five years later a book of travelling reminiscences entitled "Far Out: Rovings Retold." His recall from the command at the Cape at the time of the late war and the subsequent vindication of his action is recent history, of course.—"Westminster."

To Mr. Edison, says the World's Work, time is so valuable that he does not waste it even by taking account of it. Time to him is only the chance to get things done, and no matter how long it takes, they must be got done. In his office safe there is carefully locked away a dole 2,700 Swiss watch, given him by a European scientific society. It is never used. He buys a stem-winder costing a dollar and a half, breaks the chain ring off, squirts oil under the cap of the stem, thrusts it into his trousers pocket—and never looks at it. When it gets too foul with dirt to run, he lays it on a laboratory [illegible] it with a hammer and buys another.

A PAGEANT ON THE THAMES.

THE PRINCE AND THE NEW STEAMERS.

Londoners experienced something in the nature of an up-to-date revival of the old-time pageantry of the river, when the Prince of Wales, on June 10, formally inaugurated the County Council's service of river steamboats. His Royal Highness was received at the Embankment approach to Westminster Pier by Mr. E. A. Cornwall, J.P., the chairman of the Council, and other prominent officials. A guard of honour of the Prince of Wales's Own 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Volunteer Rifles, with the band of the regiment, was stationed on the Victoria Embankment near the pier. There was also a complimentary guard of honour of the London Fire Brigade, and a section of the County Council Parks Band played in the vicinity. Immediately after the reception the Prince proceeded on board the new steamboat King Alfred, where in addition to many well-known members of the Council, were assembled the Duke of Fife Lord-Lieutenant of London, Mr. W. H. Grenfell, M.P. chairman of the Thames Conservancy, Captain Sir George Le Vyvyan, Deputy-Master of Trinity House, and the Commissioner of Police.

The first ticket for the circular route between Westminster and Greenwich, available on the outward journey by steamboat and on the return journey by tramcar having been purchased by the Prince, the King Arthur left the Pier for Greenwich proceeded in accordance with custom, by the steamboat, "The Conservator," convoying the Conservators of the river. Three other boats followed conveying Members of Parliament for London and the Mayors of the Metropolitan boroughs and other invited guests. The remaining boats of the Council's fleet were stationed, one at each pier, and as the procession proceeds down the river left their stations to swell its length.

The passage to Greenwich was not without incident. First the men of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, under the command of the Hon. B. Guinness, manned the slides and rigging of the Buzzard, and saluted the Prince as the Royal boat passed. Then the river firemen at Waterloo and Blackfriars gave a display from their floats, and at the Tower an artillery salute was fired. On arriving at Greenwich, the Prince passed along King William-street to Romney-road where he boarded a special tramcar and commence the return journey to Westminster. At Westminster there were more Volunteers and music and the Council there took leave of the Prince, whose carriage was awaiting his return.

A REMARKABLE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

Further particulars of the latest Corsican vendetta have been received from Ajaccio. The latest victims are two cousins named Paul Marcinetti and Jacques Ferracci, and the crime was perpetrated at the village of Sorbollano. The murderer's name is Joseph Mariani and his son Rafael was killed thirteen years ago in revenge by Paul Marcinetti whose daughter Rafael had dishonoured. Rafael's grandfather then undertook to avenge this murder, and stabbed to death Martinetti's son, a boy of fifteen. The bitter feud was then taken up by all the branches of both families, and the grandfather was next shot by Batiste Feracci a brother of one of the victims of the latest tragedy. The perpetrator of the latter crime was arrested and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for the murder of the boy Marcinetti he being then thought to be the murderer, though the crime was really committed by the old grandfather. Joseph Mariani was also sentenced for his share in the vendetta. After this intersposition of the law whereby the rival families suffered equally, the feud appeared to have died out. The authorities became so convinced that a reconciliation had taken place that Mariani was recently liberated from prison and was welcomed back to his native village with unanimous rejoicings. The vendetta was far from forgotten however and an unfortunate allusion provoked the anger of the returned Mariani who became the more enraged when he learnt that one of his female relatives had fallen in love with a young man in the rival family. He drew a dagger and stabbed Paul Marcinetti, to the heart. He then went down the road along which he knew Jacques Ferracci was coming, and before the man could defend himself plunged the knife through his heart also. Batiste's release from prison has been postponed indefinitely. As all the members of both families are now vowing vengeance on each other the police believe it will be necessary to arrest nearly all the inhabitants of the village to prevent further loss of life.

HIGH COURT.—July 6.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice Batty.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1338—Mansukhlal J and H—Bhagvandas Narrotamdas vs Kanji Dewji and another—Payne and Co

1397—Little and Co—N C Macleod vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

1382—Raghavaya and B—Kashinathsa and others vs The Deccan Bank Limited—Kanga and P

1383—Hiralal D—Gangadhar Ganesh Athavali and another vs The Deccan Bank Limited and others—Kanga and P Edgelow G and W and Raghavaya and B.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji.

Contested Chambers.
Testamentary Suit.
For Dismissal of Caveat.

7,05—Captain and V—Bhiranagath Balkrushna Joshi vs Baboorao Shamrao Joshi—J P Dastur.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

771,01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugwandas vs Oodheram Balkisson—K J Billimoria

Long Causes

611,03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcoovervai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G.

419-01—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Jaruwalla and another—Pestonjee R and K B Mehta

523-01—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

882-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J R

883-04—Muljl and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oossman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.

23,01—Sorabji and J—Madwsudhan Raghataand another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

324,03—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishun Madgaokar and others.

762,03—Jamseji and R—Roja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Katay Patell vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

654,04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bondaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

15 04—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Menabai widow of Ranchordas Dewchand vs Kanji Waiji Madhowji and K

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sakanand Goormukat and others Chandralhan Mohunlal and others Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor.

For Consent Decree.

200,05—K J Bilimoria—Sakinabai widow vs Rajunnabai widow—D kshit D and S

For an exparte decree

305,05—M B Chothia—Hormusjee Dadabhoy Mehta vs Hormusji Pallonji Dolimeherji and another—Pestonji R and K

For Further Argument on Costs

864,04—M B Chothia—Bomonji Shapurji Chothia vs Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongvala—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

473-18622-04—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Megraj and others vs Haji Tar Mahomed Dada and others—Unvalla and P.

474-18623-04—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Megraj and others vs Cassum Habib and others—Unvalla and P.

588-04—Payne and Co Mulji and D—Valli Mahomed Haji Bawa and others vs Haji Gunny Haji Kurrim and another—Matubhoy J and M.

770-02—Ardeser H D and Co—Badridas Netram Bhugwandai and another vs Shivlal Jethmal Shroffi.

1884-01—Ardeer H D and Co—Dalchbhoy Jetha and others vs Haji Goolam Hossein Azam—Payne and Co

331-01—M B Chothia and Pestonji R and K Vithuldas Ramdas and others vs Lalubai widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H

232,05—Mulla and M Anandji Kanji vs Manockchand Kapurchand

39,05—Chitnis and M—Balkrishna Kessav Naik and another vs Ramchandra Kesav Naik—In person

41,05—Magaulal J and G—Bachutal vs Manockbai widow and another—Magaulal J and G

32,05—Khanderao S and L—Moroba Yadow Joshi vs Dorabji Ardeser Buxey—Daphtary F and D

51,05—Payne and Co—Ahmed Succoor Badsha vs Mahomed Hussan bin Shaik Ahmed Makba—F P Pavri

As a contrast to the methods of Sir William Butler's Committee on Army Stores, the following extract from a newspaper of fifty years ago is not uninteresting: The Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of our stores and clothing have migrated of late from Weedon to Woolwich. It has been worth a trip to Woolwich to see the free and easy way in which the Royal Commissioners discharge a most serious task. At Woolwich, the reporters have for the most part outnumbered the auditors and the Chairman always manages to preserve his dignity with the public by remarking to the representatives of the Press when the levity and jocularity is at its height: "You needn't put that down," and of course they don't. We may at least congratulate ourselves that the "You needn't put that down" days are well over.

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, July 5.

General heavy rain continued on the Burma Coast. Rain also increased slightly on West Coast. General rain has occurred in Bengal, Bihar and East of the United Provinces and local rain in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces and Gujarat. Tavoy reports 6 inches of rain Allahabad 5 inches, Akyab and Cheeraponjee 4 1-2 inches, Bassein and Dharbang 4 inches, Lucknow 3 inches, Rangoon, Barisal, Calcutta and Darjeeling 2 1-2 inches Jessore, Balasore and Hazaribagh 2 inches Shillong, Behrampore Dinajpur, Bahraich Surat and Calicut 1 1-2 half inches, and Goya, Benares, and Sambalpur 1 inch. Temperature has further fallen on the North and East of the United Provinces, but remains in excess in the South Western Districts and East of Central India. Rain will probably continue as at present on the West Coast of Gujarat and decrease slightly on the Burma Coast. Moderate rain will fall generally in South Bengal and local rain is probably in Assam, North Bengal, the United and Central Provinces and Central India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Vauxhall Bridge, Captain A. W. Robinson, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Akyab via Colombo, reports having experienced rough weather with heavy squalls, high sea and rain.

Messrs. Shepherd and Co's. s. s. Courl and, which sailed for Mormugao yesterday, put back from sea on account of the bad weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	15 89	17 50	17 38	12 83
Wednesday 5th July.....	01 96	0 41	0 85	0 90
Total	17 85	17 91	18 23	13 73
Total fall to 6th July '04	26 83	27 97	28 48	21 78
Total fall to 5th July '03	26 22	25 26	25 19	23 11

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	4th July and 5th July. Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	33

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·382	ESE	6	99·6	76·0	86	.....	0·00	— 0·01
Jask	29·429	E	9	94·3	81·2	84	.....	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden (29th)	29·705	SW	10	98·5	86·3	62	.....	0·50	+ 0·13
Lahore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirsa	29·309	WSW	20	105·8	89·1	56	.....	0·00	— 1·35
Delhi	29·335	NW	10	101·2	87·7	53	.....	1·33	— 3·01
Agra	29·358	NW	14	101·5	89·0	60	.....	2·90	— 2·34
Cawnpore	29·442	ESE	7	95·8	79·7	97	.....	0·40	+ 0·99
Allahabad	29·425	WNW	10	93·6	74·1	95	4·79	5·79	+ 2·59
Jhansi	29·395	WSW	12	101·3	85·2	69	.....	0·75	— 7·27
Jacobabad	29·229	SE	5	110·0	83·0	51	.....	0·00	— 0·23
Karachi	29·119	WSW	26	93·4	83·0	84	.....	0·00	— 0·19
Jeypore	29·430	SW	12	103·7	82·1	65	.....	0·37	— 3·55
Ajmere	29·431	SW	23	94·4	80·0	73	.....	1·78	— 1·79
Deesa	29·469	SW	24	99·6	81·0	44	0·03	1·21	— 2·46
Ahmedabad	29·505	W	8	89·7	79·1	82	.....	3·61	— 4·91
Bhuj	29·473	WNW	27	93·3	76·0	82	0·01	4·91	— 1·20
Jamnagar	29·49	WSW	35	91·5	80·2	72	.....	2·57	— 1·93
Dwarka	29·513	WSW	31	84·9	84·3	89	0·11	1·42	.....
Rajkot	29·512	W	23	89·6	76·8	81	0·10	1·77	— 5·9
Bhavnagar Para.	29·537	SW	28	94·1	80·0	72	.....	0·38	— 5·46
Veraval	29·561	WSW	14	83·1	79·3	90	0·62	4·42	— 1·67
Neemuch	29·480	WSW	24	90·0	76·7	69	.....	0·42	— 5·93
Indore	29·524	W	16	83·1	74·1	84	0·01	8·02	— 0·72
Saugor	29·461	W	19	89·4	73·6	89	.....	1·57	— 9·30
Jubbulpore	29·485	WSW	9	87·6	73·6	88	.....	5·44	— 7·10
Hoshangabad	29·534	WSW	11	87·7	73·7	93	0·17	3·43	— 5·41
Khandwa	29·535	W	19	86·7	74·5	82	0·05	5·33	— 1·28
Raipur	29·483	SW	18	86·1	74·8	86	.....	3·85	— 7·5
Nagpur	29·501	W	17	86·3	73·8	91	0·04	12·92	— 2·61
Amraoti	29·539	W	21	85·4	71·0	86	0·01	7·02	— 1·17
Akola	29·579	W	15	0·4	74·2	84	0·12	6·05	— 0·30
Surat	29·557	SW	14	84·0	76·0	91	1·75	7·84	— 4·38
Malegaon	29·386	W	24	85·4	73·0	80	0·72	4·25	— 1·62
Bombay	29·552	WSW	19	83·1	78·0	81	0·39	12·84	— 10·81
Poona	29·634	W	22	79·1	71·4	92	.....	.....	— 1·47
Ahmednagar.	29·551	W	18	86·1	72·1	74	0·04	4·89	— 0·59
Gurungabad.	29·611	WSW	16	86·2	70·2	85	0·12	3·01	.....
Sholapur	29·563	W	21	87·0	73·0	76	.....	3·24	.....
Ratnagiri	29·746	SW	15	86·3	75·9	87	0·26	16·71	— 18·6
Bijapur	29·675	W	21	90·1	74·2	77	.....	1·93	— 1·87
Belgaum	29·742	WSW	33	79·3	67·3	91	0·09	2·18	— 4·74
Mormugoa	29·769	NNW	13	85·6	77·9	77	0·42	35·36	+ 8·17
Karwar	29·773	ESE	6	85·7	78·0	73	0·07	30·57	— 9·33
Mangalore ...	29·736	WNW	11	87·4	76·6	84	0·38	29·65	+ 13·11
Calicut	29·8 1	NNE	8	86·7	74·7	92	1·45	21·22	+ 0·05
Cochin	29,837	ENE	4	87·3	75·6	89	0·26	2·39	— 5·19
Bangalore ...	29·794	WSW	11	83·8	65·8	75	.....	2·26	— 1·14
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·649	W	13	90·4	72·2	71	.....	21·09	— 2·79
Masulipatam.	29·617	WNW	13	99·7	82·0	72	.....	5·53	+ 0·05
Bellary	29·707	WSW	15	96·0	76·3	66	.....	3·54	+ 1·56
Cuddapa	29·693	W	6	101·2	80·4	62	.....	3·69	+ 0·19
Madras	29·582	W	9	104·3	84·0	51	.....	0·98	— 1·93
Coimbatore...	29·766	W	12	91·4	71·6	73	.....	1·38	— 0·43
Trichinopoly.	29·740	SSW	12	100·6	79·8	61	.....	1·47	+ 0·28
Negapatam...	29·712	W	11	103·2	81·0	67	.....	0·32	— 1·55
Colombo	29.819	WSW	10	86·4	79·5	83	.....	4·49	— 4·30

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J, H.=0·53 (2·95); G. T. H.=0·64 (3·14); St. G. H.=0·79 (5·45); C. P.=0·17 (4·31).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole of the reporting area, the fall having been brisk at Rajkot, Veraval, Saugor, Jubbulpore Bijapur, Belgaum, Mormugao, Karwar, Mangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore. The barometer is in slight excess of normal at Ratnagiri Mormugao, Belgaum, Karwar and Cochin and generally in defect elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cawnpore, Karwar, Calicut and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind, Central India, Gujarat, over the Deccan and at Ajmer, Saugor, Raipur, Amraoti, Bombay, Bijapur, Belgaum, Hyderabad, (Deccan) and Bellary.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been 0° to 8° in excess at Negapatam, Madras, Bangalore, Jaipur, Agra and Jhansi, and 5° to 7° in defect at Bhuj, Surat, Poona and Malegaon; minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Madras Agra and Jhansi, and 5° to 6° in defect at Rajkot, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—24 stations report rain the heaviest fall being 4·79 at Allahabad.

Weather.—Showers are likely along the west coast and local rain in all other districts except in Sind and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—July 4.

10 p.m.	81·5

TUESDAY.—July 5.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	78·0
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·0

DRAWING THE LINE.

"W. F. W. writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette" indulges in a little homely philosophy:—We were about settling down to our table for supper. Two or three tables away, a pair had just risen from their repast. They had not been seen in these parts for some while. They were old acquaintances of mine. Then, she bore another man's name. Now, these two were husband and wife. The change of partners had not been effected without more publicity than is, usually, the case. We had a little talk, they and I, in passing. My host nodded in a constrained sort, to the man. His wife brought the stony stare of ostracism to bear upon both. She remarked, very much "a mon intention" when we had settled down, that the line really must be drawn somewhere—the adverb of place being underlined, with all the viciousness of virtue. However, as I am accustomed to draw my own lines I let hers slide. They do slide. When she was busy with her soup I glanced expressively at our Amphitryon. He lined his eyebrows with a way he has. In fact, we were, I suppose, both calling to mind the effusive reception which this drawer of lines had accorded, under our eyes, not very many nights before, to another wanderer from the fold, whose divagations had not been the less notorious because they had not been attended with the publicity of a law-report. Well it was understandable. This drawer drew the line at a law-report. That is where a good many people draw it. If, however the subject of a law report is big enough, or rich enough, there be those who, in their charity, do not draw it there—nay, who do not admit that there is any occasion to draw it at all. In short, when the line is drawn against a sinner, it may be taken that he, or she, had no business to sin. And, so, their sin finds them out, and keeps them there.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The complaint of Miss Violet Markham that people talk at the Opera has been heard before, but, perhaps, it is not quite just. Miss Markham should ask herself, in the Socratic method, What is the aim and end of Royal Covent Garden Opera? Is it the spread of culture or the dissemination of Wagnerism, or the improvement of the minds of the masses? All of these are excellent objects in their way, but Covent Garden has to put it vulgarly, other fish to fry, even though the 'Ring" may occasionally splutter in the frying-pan. It may be recognised, without the bitterness which many critics contemplate the fact, that the Opera is at least as much a social as an artistic function. People go, some to hear Mozart and Bellini, but most to see the jewels, to talk with their friends, and to confirm to the custom which decrees that Royal Italian Opera is an institution deserving of the support of London Society. Why, then, should patrons not talk? To convey to a grand tier box through the first act of Die Gotterdammerung may pain Miss Markham but to condemn the chatterboxes to listen to the music would probably have been an act of grave inhumanity. It is necessary, in a case of this kind, to consider the greatest enjoyment of the greatest number. If you want to see real enthusiasm for music you must go to the hole in the roof at Covent Garden which is called the gallery, where the person who inadvertently coughs runs the risk of being thrown over into the stalls by infuriated Wagnerians. But the occupants of the boxes have less restricted interests; and it must be admitted that all things considered, their talking to the music is highly creditable.

Mr Delyannis was not only the best known Greek statesman. He has stood for so long at or near his country's helm that for the outsider he represented in himself Greek politics. If any ordinary newspaper reading Englishman had been asked to mention the modern Athenian, the name of Delyannis would have sprung to his lips. For another he would have been at a loss, Tricoupis, the great rival of the man who has just fallen by the assassin's knife, was never familiar to the outsider. Delyannis was the Gladstone of Greece, and it is conceivable that, if Gladstone had been born into a narrower sphere of politics, he would have been just such another as Delyannis. He had visions of an invigorated Greece, a Greece which should take a part in modern civilisation not inferior to that played by ancient Greece in classic civilisation. But it was an over-weening ambition. That other necessary feature of a great statesman's character—the capacity of adjusting imagination to material—was not his. And so he saw storms and created them. There is a squalid irony in the dreamer of such dreams being awakened from them by a petty death—by a murderer with a small personal revenge to satisfy.

Take him for all in all, the London policeman is a man. The official part of him may sometimes get the upper hand, but the letter of the law is not his only guide. No more striking proof of this could be found than that of P.C. White, who had occasion to arrest a man for pestering passengers at Bonchurch-street Station with offers to carry their luggage. Instead of concluding as he might have done that his duties ended there, he went to the man's home, discovered it to be a case of genuine distress, and helped the culprit's starving wife and children out of his own pocket. The culprit himself, as a result of the constable's investigations, instead of being sent to prison, was assisted from the poor-box. It was an instance of humanity which cannot be too highly commended, and which we believe to be typical of the spirit pervading a considerable proportion of the force.

The result of the Mathematical Tripos is interesting in several ways. There are two Senior Wranglers both of Trinity College, One Mr. Littlewood is a native of Wynberg Cape Colony; and, although he was a scholar of St. Paul's, still the Colonies have a claim to a share of his distinction, and the Motherland is glad to acknowledge it. The gentleman with whom he is bracketted was a County Council scholar from Bootle, and this fact is encouraging to Lancashire, one of the most energetic counties in the advancement of higher education. The list thus reflects in a striking fashion the modern conditions of our universities.

The Sherborne pageant may be welcomed on the several grounds. It will nourish the dramatic faculty encourage local patriotism, and serve for an education in history. We prefer to lay stress on this last advantage. Englishmen cannot know too much of the men and deeds which have built up their Empire. Most of them know sadly too little. The great names which should be an inspiration are something less than a myth to the vast majority. How many of those who recognise Sir Walter Raleigh only because he is credited with having brought tobacco to England had never heard the name of Simon de Montford before his statue was erected in Palace Yard? History is not effectually taught to the peoples by means of books. Performance of Shakespeare's plays have conveyed more instruction than Oharendon, Green, Stubbs, and all the historians combined; and Sherborne, with the help of Mr. Louis Parker, will have more influence during this week than a thousand University Extension lectures. Now that the example has been set, let us hope other towns will follow it. If every place with historical associations would set them in a dramatic frame once in a while, we might get an increase of the patriotic spirit, which would have an effect even on rifle clubs and volunteering.

The remarkable thing is not that a bus overturned at Marble Arch lately, but that such accidents do not happen more frequently. The omnibus is not, any more than the hansom, an ideal vehicle. Its size and clumsiness make it one of the wonders of London that its driver should be able to thread the intricacies of the traffic with such adroitness that serious collisions are about as rare in the City as in the solar system. And though its build suggests the stability of a pantechnicon, the summer fashion of loading up the outside while leaving the inside empty must certainly tend to a perilous top-heaviness. Yet with all its defects the London bus would seem, from its statistics, to be one of the safest modes of locomotion in existence. Its casualties from year to year are singularly small, and these are as often not due to the carelessness of passengers. The skill of the London 'bus driver is in its way quite as admirable as the moral force of the London policeman.

There can be little question as to the value of the vacation and recreation schools which have been experimentally established in London. The report of the Education Committee of the L. C. C. while advising the Council to go slow in the matter for the present acknowledges their success and formulates some useful recommendations for their management in the future. One of these touches an important point, which was raised not long ago. It is enunciated as fundamental principle that no teacher, in permanent employment should be allowed to teach in vacation schools during his or her holiday. We may be permitted to hope, therefore, contrary to recent reports, that this principle is to apply to the evening recreation classes as well. We should like also to see gardening included among the subjects for vacation teaching. If it could possibly be managed either in or out of London, the use of a plot of ground for this purpose would be a wonderful boon, both for educational purposes and for the mere pleasure of the children.

Five thousand waiters, they say, have left London in a week. Seeing how great an interval generally elapses between courses at a meal publicly taken in London it seems impossible to believe there were so many waiters to leave. Waiters are deceptive creatures. They are always few when you need food; they swarm when you are putting on your hat. At dinner they tell you they are understaffed; subsequently they represent that they are very many among whom your tip must be divided. What do they earn—which is to say, extort? A poor pittance if you take their normal word. But get one of them into the witness-box asking for compensation; then there is a different story. One such swore last year that he earned from £3 to £7 a week in the season, £15 for Ascot week, and as much as £2 a day for Belfast functions.

Scotland is doucely joyful. It has got a Kirks Bill and the golf championship. Robbed of the ladies' championship and of the amateur championship by a St. Andrew's student who believes himself to be an Englishman, it has won the open event by means of a Scotsman who is a professional in England. The connection between the kirk and golf is old and close. On every Scottish course Monday is known as the parsons' day. Scotsmen do not play golf on Sunday except when in England. There used to be a story of an elder who found a ball on his Sunday morning walk on the links. His umbrella had an imitation golf-club handle, and, tempted, he fell. He did the Long Hole in 3 which he had never done with his bagful of clubs, but he had to go to the grave with the secret of his sin and success unconfessed. Nowadays, however when we have the Churches Bill making some concession to modern demands, it would not surprise us much to find the advanced Scotsmen—in England—pressing for a clause to permit Sunday golf.

The cases of Captain Bougoffin, formerly French Attache at Tokio, and his son-in-law, an Englishman, named Strange, came before a preliminary Court of Inquiry at Kobe on June 15, when the former was found guilty of treason and Strange was acquitted.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumat

PURELY PERSONAL.

At last (writes a correspondent) the motorists have a patron saint in St. Christopher who has lately been adopted by automobilists, and adorn their cars with his image. Queen Margharita of Italy believes firmly in the protection of the saint and hangs in her cars a silver or golden image of St. Christopher. In connection with this a story is told concerning the German Emperor and Empress who during their recent stay in Italy were lent two of Queen Margharita's favourite automobiles decorated in the afore-mentioned manner. Fearing lest the image might offend their Teutonic Majesties' Lutheran prejudices the attendants in charge were about to remove them when the Kaiser appeared and ordered them to remain preferring to take his rides under the protection of the saint than otherwise.

The marriage of the young Spanish King who has proved so energetic and interesting a guest, is a subject of much discussion and speculation. A correspondent sends me the quota of information that if the King takes the advice of his godfather the late Leo XIII. he will go as far as possible outside the line of cousins. His Holiness is reported to have said a short time before his death that he would never again sign a dispensation for the marriage of royal cousins.

It is always a member of the Royal household who is appointed to be in attendance on a reigning Sovereign, so that the appointment of Lord Kerry to be in attendance on the King of Spain during his visit here is a great and unusual honour, both for him and his father, the Marquess of Lansdowne, as no doubt this unusual step is meant as a mark of special favour to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Kerry is a young man, having celebrated his thirty-third birthday the beginning of this year. He has had the unique experience of having been in two regiments of Guards, for he was in the Grenadiers previous to joining the Irish Guards, in which corps he is now a captain, and which he joined when it was raised. Last year Lord Kerry married a daughter of Mr. Edward Stanley Hope. His eldest sister will be the future Duchess of Devonshire and his youngest is Marchioness of Waterford.

Might I supplement your sketch of the newly married German Crown Princess (writes a correspondent) by the following story which was related to me by the Crown Princess' friend and relative, Mme. Dene, of Peterhoff. Last summer, when the Duchess and Mme. Dene were going for a run in their motor at Peterhoff, they chanced upon an aged peasant driving home from town in a dilapidated cart, in which he had managed to stow away at least three generations of his family. The instant the motor came in sight the horse bolted, scattering to right and left the occupants of the vehicle. The Princess, of course, at once stopped and ordered her chauffeur to assist the old farmer to catch the runaway animal while she and Mme. Dene set to work in helping the women and children out of the ditches. Now, the Princess has a marked aversion to fine feathers, and usually walks abroad in a simple blouse and skirt and a sailor hat; consequently, when she appeared on the scene, and irate old woman of the party shook her fist in her face and bade her get "to the devil." The Duchess, though naturally somewhat dismayed by this reception, would not be ousted, and at last persuaded the old woman to allow her to drive her and her children home in her car. Up to the present day the farmer and his wife are ignorant as to whom that tall young lady might be, neither do they know the source of various mysterious gifts that find their way periodically to their humble home.

Lord Edmund Talbot's appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury is a popular one on both sides of the House of Commons, for Lord Edmund is generally liked, and his quite pleasant, straightforward manner and the utter absence of side which characterises him as it does his brother, Duke of Norfolk, has won the regard even of those who disagree with his views, on nearly every subject. Lord Edmund is as most people know the only brother and at present the heir-presumptive, of the Premier Duke, though his position in the latter respect may shortly be affected by an important event that is expected at Norfolk House in the near future. He is married to the Earl of Abingdon's eldest daughter, a lady well-known in connection with religious and philanthropic work in London, and has a son with military ambitions and a pretty, dark-eyed daughter.

Lord Edmund is, of course, a Howard by birth, but a Talbot by adoption, having assumed the latter name when he came of age, on inheriting the personal estate of Bertram, seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and last of the Catholic Earls of that line. Earl Bertram's premature death was followed by a protracted law-suit, one of the most celebrated of the century, which resulted in the entailed estates going to Lord Talbot, who had succeeded to the Earldom of Shrewsbury. Lord Edmund Talbot has no landed property of his own, but he has lived for some years past at Derwent Hall, a beautiful old Jacobean house not far from Sheffield, which is lent him by his brother, the Duke of Norfolk.

The Russian Admiral who lost his life in the recent naval battle was one of the biggest officers in the navy. Folkersahm the great was the name by which he was known in the marine. But for all that, he was one of the jolliest of men, and appreciated nothing as well as a good joke. Some years ago he was nominated to the command of a torpedo boat at Cronstadt, but, to his consternation, it was found that the burly officer could not possibly descend to the cabin, as the aperture was too small to allow his great bulk to pass through. The matter was communicated to the Admiralty, but for some time they refused to regard it in any other light than a joke, and poor Folkersahm was thus forced to pass his nights on the deck as best he could. Admiral Folkersahm was a typical Russian as far as appearance went, but he did not allow the attitude that his nation has adopted towards this country to influence his preference for everything English. He was a profound admirer of Thackeray's genius, and used to declare that "Vanity Fair" was the finest book in the world.

A number of prominent Irish peers have had agreeable experiences in the General Election of County Councillors now drawing to a close in Ireland. The Earl of Dunraven and Lord Monteagle have been elected without opposition to the Limerick County Council. The Earl of Bandon, in the adjoining county of Cork, has been returned unopposed to the Bandon District Council, and in the town from which he takes his title he fills the position equivalent to that of mayor. There is a certain social significance in the election of these noblemen to the local Council. Lord Bandon, for instance, has sold out his extensive estates, and Lord Dunraven and Lord Monteagle are selling their properties under the Wyndham Act. But they have no intention of leaving their residences and demesnes, as some prophesied the Irish landlords would do after disposing of their estates. It would be hard to think, indeed, that Lord Dunraven could ever contemplate parting with a beautiful place like Adare Manor of Lord Bandon, a fine seat like Castle Bernard. Another peer to be returned a county councillor without opposition is Lord Killanin who is a member of the County Council of Galway. The Duke of Abercorn is another Irish landlord who has disposed of most of his property, but so keen in his interest in local affairs that when his re-election to the Tyrone County Council was opposed, he cancelled his intended voyage to South Africa, instead of touring South Africa he and the Duchess have been motoring in Tyrone on electioneering business during the past week.

The Hon. F. S. Jackson, who led and had personally such a large hand in England's victory over the Australian, at Trent Bridge, is a loose-limbed athletic man of thirty-five, with light hair and a light moustache. He possesses what is most essential for test cricket matches, an entire absence of nerves and he has an idea he can play the game of cricket which after all, is a correct estimate of his abilities as a cricketer, because he is the finest all-round player in England. His batting value to England in test matches is enormous, for he goes in determined to make runs and if he fails it is not from being overweighted by the importance of the occasion. Jacker, as he is known to his friends, is by no means to be despised as a bowler, and his over in this last test match in which he took three of the Australian wickets and which is now known and will go down to posterity as "Jackson's over," for it was the turning-point in the game, will always be mentioned in the annals of test match cricket. How delightful it must be to not know what it is to have nerves at cricket, and what an advantage it is to England to have a player of this description to lead the English team in their test matches this season!

In 1887 Mr. W. Newham, the popular secretary of the Sussex County Cricket Club, was a member of the English team to visit Australia with the late Johnny Briggs. The next season Sussex were playing Lancashire at Manchester, and in those days Arthur Mold was bowling his best. Newham came into bat and, facing Mold, had an over from him, not one ball of which he touched. Briggs was bowling at the other end, and told Newham to wait until he got his bowling, and he would give him one hit. During Briggs's over Newham did face him, but, like Mold, Newham did not touch one of Briggs's balls. Before Briggs's next over he said to Newham: "I shall give you a ball, and if you don't hit it for four I shan't give you another chance." It was a full pitch to leg and Newham hit it for four. "Now I will bowl you out," explained Briggs to Mr. Newham; but the latter found his game from this out and made 128 runs. Ever after that Johnny Briggs declared he would never give Mr. Newham a chance of breaking his duck.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
GOLD.			
In the month of May 1905—			
Weight in ounces...	142,344	57,911	84,433
Value in rupees ...	88,39,074	32,96,669	55,92,405
To the end of the month of May 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	317,691	108,987	208,704
Value in rupees ...	1,96,21,921	67,42,548	1,33,79,373
SILVER.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1905—			
Weight in ounces ...	3,203,260	182,169	3,021,081
Value in rupees.....	58,92,489	4,85,599	54,06,890
To the end of the month of May 1905 —			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	8,065,741	706,911	7,958,830
Value in rupees.....	1,58,72,965	16,69,3.9	1,42,03,616
TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1905—			
Weight in ounces..	...	...	...
Value in rupees.....	1,47,21,563	37,82,208	1,09,43,634
To the end of the month of May 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	...	...	...
Value in rupees	3,54,94,385	79,11,897	2,75,82,989

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).

	In the month of May 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	20,32,777	11,27,473	31,60,250
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	....	.....	.....
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	15,42,461	.....	15,42,461
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces ...	.....	.....	.....

TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD.

	To the end of the month of May 1905 Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	33,32,932	22,25,376	55,58,308
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	18	.....	18
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	19,41,109	66,86,113	1,06,30,224
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces ...	.....	202,451	202,451

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	In the month of May 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Talc)	....	....	....
Straits dollars (Talc)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	52,00,024	30,41,021	82,41,045
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	6,55,009	.....	6,55,009
4 Fifty cent pieces (Talc).....	....	.....	.....

	To the end of the month of May 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Talc).....	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Talc).....	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	82,00,044	58,39,031	1,40,80,085
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	10,05,016	.....	10,05,016
4 Fifty cent pieces (Talc)	...	497,630	497,630

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

The following statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April 1905, and in the corresponding month of 1903 and 1904 as Compiled in the Statistical Department of the Government of India from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896:—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of April. 1903	1904	1905
British India			
Bombay	35361323	31367.20	39486957
Madras	2199314	1624514	2880748
Bengal	3380882	2831702	1206.93
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2432725	2158857	2336271
Punjab	9.1833	1058579	1119569
Central Provinces and Berar(a)	1994536	1833238	2247203
Total	46568133	40789768	52496731
Foreign Territory.			
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), Wadhwan (c), Quilon (d), Kishengarh (e) & Ulwain (f)..	1870749	1760238	2112999
Grand Total	48438882	42487006	54609730

(a) Berar ceased to be Foreign Territory from the 1st October 1902, when it was leased in perpetuity to British Government, but in this table the transfer has been made from the 1st October 1903, when the administration was transferred to the Central Provinces.
(c) From September 1902.
(c) From October 1902.
(d) From November 1902.
(e) From April 1903.
(f) From May 1903.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

(N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods)

		Month of April. 1903	1904	1905
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	8507151	10922008	10109183
	yds.	31643.51	37749296	37605075
	doz.	1086	236	1139
Madras	pds	393897	428523	715492
	yds.	239068	589227	1018717
Bengal	pds.	49417	47849	50788
	yds.	180153	177493	198885
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	463794	362225	489:6
	yds.	1432430	1456826	1927591
Punjab	pds.	1290	7926	12025
	yds.	51887	32743	36330
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	pds	533784	593603	602910
	yds.	1646251	1932680	1777322
Total ..	pds.	9893262	11462076	11980085
	yds.	35161199	41199945	42489284
	doz.	1086	236	1139
Foreign Territory.				
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), and Wadhwan (c)	pds.	527727	460804	654667
	yds.	2013675	1810482	2464026
Grand Total ..	pds.	10420989	11922880	12614752
	yds.	37207865	43010.7	44953310
	doz.	1086	236	1139

(a) Berar has been transferred from the Foreign Territory with effect from the 1st October 1903, note (a) to Abstract Statement No. I.
From September 1902
(c) From October 1902

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th June, 1905, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Rail mated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,37,000	2,50,000	4,000	3,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	271	496	8	775
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	33,54,673	60,66,608	1,38,109	94,61,390
Total for 23 weeks.	33,93,673	63,16,608	1,42,109	98,52,390
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year —	1,15,479	1,84,354	12,617	3,12,450
Per mile of Ry. do.	229	636	0	600
Total to corresponding date do. ..	31,37,793	60,85,489	1,81,852	94,05,127
Decrease for the week ..... Rs.				88,550
Increase to date				2,47,263

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd July 1905.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 1st July 1905 by Council Bills..... By Gold...	£3,32,730 Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 2nd July 1905 to 31st March 1906	£13,67,270

Bad Blood

Have confidence in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people in all parts of the world for over 60 years. It is the greatest family medicine in the world. It purifies, strengthens, enriches, builds up.

Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Torrens, So. Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:

"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had told me nothing more could be done. I tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. To please them, I did so. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it, I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found that after only one bottle the scales were beginning to disappear. It took just five bottles to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly smooth, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a transparent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Icilma.

ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

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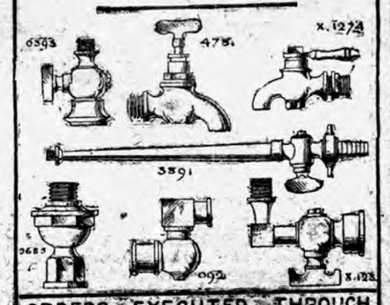

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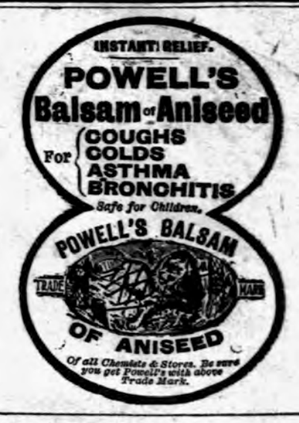

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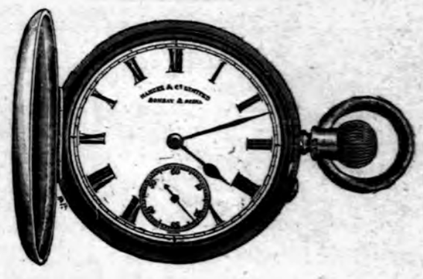

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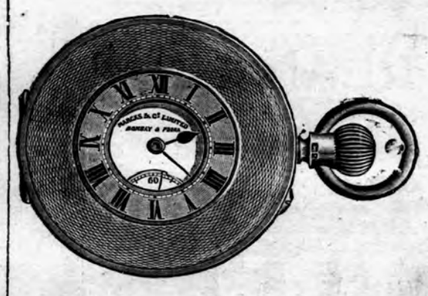

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